THE SURVEY

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All issues of The Survey are indexed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, to be found in most public and college libraries.

The Gist of It

FRANCES PERKINS has been up to her elbows in social work, public or private or both, since her graduation from Mt. Holyoke College in 1902, with brief interludes of teaching and writing books. She tells of it, modestly enough (page 773), and of the motive behind her intelligent, unselfish years—"the hope that America's contribution to modern civilization is going to be the establishment of an industrial order which is also a social order."

HENRY M. BUSCH (page 775) is assistant professor of group work in the School of Applied Social Sciences at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, formerly taught group work and supervised student field work at Union Theological Seminary in New York.

HELEN BOWYER of the San Diego Teachers College was class leader in the course on Mexican backgrounds with which her college experimented last summer in exploring into the failure of Mexican children in California schools. Page 783.

DR. HENRY NEUMANN (page 785) is the leader of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society and closely in touch with the Ethical Culture School of Brooklyn.

WILLARD H. EDWARDS teaches in the School of Organic Education at Fairhope, Alabama, and has been one of the leaders in the experiment in building a new curriculum which he describes on page 786.

MARGARET L. FARRAND is on the administrative staff of the Women's College in Brown University. Page 787.

HELEN B. LEAVENS, as her readers will guess, is the intrepid social worker who is carrying the services of one branch of the New York Charity Organization Society into the haunts of big business. Page 789.

WHY case workers sometimes smile is apparent in the true stories told by members of the staff of the New York Girls' Service League to R. LeClerc Phillips, and recounted by Miss Phillips, a former newspaper woman, on page 791.

PORTLAND'S WANDERERS (page 792) summarizes a few of the high-lights in an interesting paper by Margaret Duffy, visitor for the Portland Bureau of Public Welfare, which The Survey is unable to publish in full because of limitation in space.

FLORINA LASKER, who recently resigned as chairman, is now serving as vice-chairman of the Department of Immigrant Aid of the National Council of Jewish Women. Page 795.

ROSALIE MANNING, director of Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association (page 796), has always taken an active interest in the housing situation in New York City.

HENRY JAMES, member of the Committee on Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, is chairman of a committee to report on the result of the conference on a project for research and instruction in city and regional planning (page 797).

HELEN MAYERS, of the staff of The Inquiry, has been engaged in the study of community-conflict situations of which she writes on page 798.

ISABELLE STRONG ALLEN is state chairman of child welfare of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters. Page 801.

HILDA WORTHINGTON SMITH, formerly dean of Bryn Mawr College, is now director of the Affiliated Summer Schools for Women Workers in Industry. Page 802.

CLARE L. LEWIS is in charge of the employment work of the Vocation Service for Juniors in New York City. Page 804.

ROBERT W. BRUÈRE (page 805), an associate editor of The Survey, is also industrial secretary of the J. C. Penney Foundation.

LUCILE EAVES, whose interpretations of social studies have previously enriched the pages of The Survey, is director of research for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. Page 807.

MARJORIE MEYER, R.N., whose true story on page 810 will cause a pang of sympathy in the hearts of nurses and social workers alike, is county nurse in Saugatuck, Michigan.

ARNAUD C. MARTS (page 818) is senior partner of Marts & Lundy, directors of financial and publicity campaigns, New York City.

LEONORA B. RUBINOW has for the past four years been director of the Social Service Department of Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, N. J. Page 819.

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BLUE SKY

Woodcut by Leo J. Meissner

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THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

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My Job

By FRANCES PERKINS

HER housekeepers, her husband, her daughter, insurance experts, economists, chemists, physicists, engineers, leaders in social work, organized labor, enlightened employers, women's organizations, fellow-workers, personal friends—to this long roll Frances Perkins pays tribute as those who had made possible her years of public service, and her recent appointment as head of the Labor Department of the State of New York. To them, too, she gives credit for her belief that "social justice is possible in a great industrial community," and for her vision of the possibilities of legislation and of public agencies as forces to this end. The luncheon attended by nearly a thousand people in New York City in honor of the new industrial commissioner was made memorable when Miss Perkins put aside her prepared address and substituted the spontaneous expression of this gratitude and this vision that we are privileged to publish here in part.

I TAKE it that we are gathered not so much to celebrate Frances Perkins, the person, as we are to celebrate Frances Perkins as the symbol of an idea. It is an idea that has been at work among us for many years—the idea that social justice is possible in a great industrial community.

Men and women all over the state and all over the country have shared the belief that it is possible so to modify our social and economic institutions as to make possible good lives for those in our great machine-like community who cannot govern and control their own situations. I take it for granted we are all committed to the thought that through such modification of these institutions there comes social progress for us all, to the end that modern industry shall bear down kindly and not bitterly upon those who serve its interests.

I believe that those ideas are firmly established in this country, and that we are beginning to see ahead of us a future of real social progress for America. I say this in the hope that America's contribution to modern civilization is going to be the establishment of an industrial order which is also a social order—an industrial order in which there is happiness and peace and security for every one.

Not only do I think you are celebrating a symbol today but, in a peculiar way, I feel that I am the product of all of you and of all the effort that has gone into these ideas.

Perhaps every one who makes a modest success of life has many debts to the community in which he grew up, but I am particularly the debtor to the people of New York. There is hardly a person here today who has not contributed something to my equipment, to my knowledge, to my information, and to my character. I cannot begin to tell you all that I have had in the way of help since I started on my modest career to improve industrial conditions in this state.

It seems to me a tribute to American men to be able to recall how many there were twenty years ago, when the position of women was not so well established as it is today, who were willing to open the door for a young girl who had no knowledge and only "meant well." What a liberal education I was given, free gratis, by technical men of tremendous knowledge in their own fields—engineers, architects, chemists, physicists, men who dealt with the very fiber of modern industrial life! They taught me in private lessons, for nothing, what makes a safe factory. Some of them are here today. Two who are dead I must mention by name—Professor Ira Woolson of the National Board of Underwriters and F. H. J. Stewart of the New York Underwriters. At the head of great fire-underwriting organizations, of teaching staffs and engineering schools, they had accumulated perhaps the most valuable

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knowledge on industrial fire prevention that has ever been gathered together in the world. And they sat with me, hour after hour, painstakingly teaching me the rudiments of their great knowledge. All through this country there have been people who were willing to give me what they knew, trusting me to use it for their common advantage as well as for the common advantage of the rest of us.

HOW can I express what I owe the loyalty, the intelligence and the wisdom of the women of this state, both organized and unorganized? There is, a little above the rest, that group who, stealing the phrase from dear Mary Dreier's Christmas card, have called ourselves—humorously, I hope—The Children of Light. That cordial, interlocking group of minds has meant much to all of us who have been welcomed to the inner conference of those who were trying to decide the best thing to do this year, and next year, and the year after, for the cause of industrial reform. That little group includes not only Mary Dreier but that mother of us all, Florence Kelley. Countless times Mrs. Kelley's steely look and steady, "Frances, you've got to do it!" have meant the difference between doing it that year and not doing it at all. And so, in a strange way, I am the product of that group's thought and hope, and all I have ever done is, after all, what they have done, too.

Much of what some of the good people today have been referring to as "my" reputation comes from the work I have been able to do in the Labor Department—the people in the department are the ones to whom that credit should go. I can never be grateful enough for the help—the intelligent support, the honest reporting and great good-will—they have given me in all the years we have worked together. They know, as I know, that we are going to continue to give that good-will each to the other.

Above all, as a background and a contribution to my work, I have had that greatest blessing any one can have, man or woman. I have had a happy personal life. I have had the friendship of a husband who has put a brilliant mind to work on some of my knotty problems, and let me have the praise. I have had a good daughter, who has grown to girlhood without being a troublesome child. And I am thankful indeed for my great good fortune in the women who have helped me bring up my child and take care of my home, for I am one of those who believe that, after all, some one must look well into the ways of the household. There is no coin in which I can repay those fine and loyal helpers who have worked for me and with me in that intimate way. No one succeeds in a career without the help of many people, and I have had my satisfaction of achievement through the cooperation and the good-will of those who have made it possible.

AND now I come to the Labor Department at what I think is a very fortunate time for me. The Labor Department has been growing for many years in strength and in ability to serve this community. This year we are having the largest appropriation we have ever had, and a great responsibility attaches to that. I am a thrifty woman, and I shall try to spend it thriftily. I shall try to get as much for that money as it is possible to get in service. The Labor Department is primarily a service organization, set up to serve not only workers, but the employers and the community at large.

I estimated this morning that our department is actually doing business each year with between three and four million people in the state of New York. We have, further, a range of influence far beyond the people whom we can set down in our annual report as having had actual contact with us. To all these people we should be, and we shall try to be, a service organization.

The time at which I come to the department in this new relationship is fortunate also because industry in general is prosperous and industry in general is committed to the idea which in England and Germany they call "the American idea." I like that name, for it means that out of good conditions and high wages and short hours there comes the cure for over-production and under-consumption and poverty and all the industrial ills that go in its train. Thus I come into office at a time when the industrialists of the state are ready to cooperate in any plans which, as they see them, are going to make for the economic and social welfare of the whole community.

Now, what of the future? I regard the great mission of the Labor Department, as of all of us who are thinking about these matters, to be the prevention of robots. Whenever I see that picture which is becoming so familiar of the great mechanical man who does things automatically and can perform almost anything that a human being can perform, I confess to chills of horror lest we become like him. I repeat that we are committed to the belief that the human race is not destined for that kind of efficiency, but for an efficiency of the spirit and of the mind. If this robot-man can release us from chores like turning off switches—all right, let him release us! But let him release us to be human beings and let us not develop a race who are going to be patterned after him.

FOR the realization of this aim we are going to need in this state both intelligence and education on the part of the people who are interested in these problems and on the part of the people who are themselves the problem—that is, capital and labor. Albert Edgar Wiggam recently said to me, "Intelligence is that thing which enables people to get along without education; and education is that thing which enables human beings to get along without intelligence." But to make industry serve the social good we are going to need in this country the marriage of intelligence and education. I hope the Labor Department is going to be the priest who shall lead us all to the consummation of that marriage.

And now what can I promise? Only a few simple things:

I promise to use the brains I have to meet problems with intelligence and courage.

I promise that I will be candid about what I know, of the Labor Department or of the state of industry in this state and in this country.

I promise to all of you who have a right to know, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so far as I can speak it.

If I have been wrong, you may tell me so, for I really have no pride in judgment. I know that all judgment is relative. It may be right today and wrong tomorrow. The only thing that can make it truly right is the desire to have it constantly moving in the right direction. In the matter of my job, judgment must be in this direction: that industry shall in this country gradually become a positive rather than a negative social force; something we may be proud of; something which may be an educative experience to all of us,

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rather than a negative, even a fearful experience, bearing down with bitterness upon its victims.

I ask all of you to think about the work which has to be done in this department with simplicity and sincerity. I ask your help and your cooperation and your advice. I shall seek it in detail and I shall be glad to know that it is presented generously.

I will not ask you to share my responsibility. That I know is mine and mine alone. I must decide and I must stand by my decisions. I must be made or I must fall by their wisdom and intelligence. I do ask you to lift up your hearts that I be made both wise and watchful, so that only good shall come. And when I am left alone in the last analysis to make my decisions on important matters, I shall not be alone then, either, for "I shall lift up mine eyes unto the hills whence cometh my strength and my salvation."

Main Street Under a Microscope

By HENRY M. BUSCH

IN the recent "all-talkie," The Home-Towners, one of the characters, a New Yorker, falsely accused of trickery by the gentleman from South Bend, Indiana, retorts about as follows: "You're a dangerous man, Mr. Hammond. You carry with you a weapon more deadly than a knife or a gun—a Main Street mind." Is there a Main Street mind? If there is, what are its characteristics? Is it dangerous?

Robert and Helen Lynd, who lived for over a year in a city of 38,000 which they call by the pseudonym Middletown,[1] point out that there are two types of mind to be found on Main Street—the mind of the business class and the mind of the working class. The business class is composed of that group of people who get their living from activities primarily directed to people, while the working class get their living from activities primarily directed to things. These two groups share the culture of that area comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and contiguous states, but each group stresses elements not stressed by the other with the result that out of a supposed common heritage and common environment two types of psychological orientation appear:

"The mere fact of being born upon one or the other side of the watershed roughly formed by these two groups is the most significant single cultural factor tending to influence what one does all day long through one's life; whom one marries; when one gets up in the morning; whether one belongs to the Holy Rollers or Presbyterian Church; or drives a Ford or a Buick; whether or not one's daughter makes the desirable highschool Violet Club; or one's wife meets with the Sew We Do Club or with the Art Students' League; whether one belongs to the Odd Fellows or to the Masonic Shrine; whether one sits about evenings with one's necktie off; and so on indefinitely throughout the daily comings and goings of a Middletown man, woman or child."

In every segment of Middletown society the activities connected with getting a living are central and dominant. Ethics, religion and sociability are rationalized, twisted and made to subserve economic ends. It is here that we begin to feel the threat of the Main Street Mind. To the degree that it is so saturated with political, economic, social and religious fundamentalism that it resists and defeats attempts to bring about changes needed for expanding life, to that degree it is dangerous to the well-being of society. Let us be specific: Main Street insists that a laissez-faire economic policy, stressing the individualistic virtues, application, foresight and thrift, is sufficient to meet modern economic needs. The Lynds show that no member of the working class can insure the tenure of his job by hard work or loyalty to his employer. When the inevitable business depression comes, the worker's job just evaporates. Since his wages have been too low to make possible any real measure of protection against unemployment, he is soon confronted with the necessity of swallowing his pride and appealing to the Social Service Bureau, which draws its funds from the Community Chest. In Middletown the chilling rain of economic insufficiency falls alike on the diligent and the sluggish members of the working class.

Middletown is industrialized. Its thirty-six factories articulate to form the backbone of the economic structure. The worker no longer makes articles consumed in his town, as was so largely true in 1890—the date which the Lynds use as the baseline for comparison all through their studies. No longer does he utilize craftsmanship in the manufacture of an article which he sees grow from raw material to finished product. Instead he has become a routinized, semi-skilled machine tender doing the same operation over and over again, year in and year out until he loses his job at the ripe age of forty-five.

In return for his services to the Great God Industry, the average worker gets just less than enough to meet the demands of a minimum standard of living. In 1924, this standard was estimated as requiring $1,920.87 per annum for a family of five. Yet in that year, of 100 typical workers, 42 with families of five earned less than the minimum; 35 more, with families of three or four, were under this amount; and only 10, with families of five, earned over the minimum. When family earnings are considered, 39 families of five earned less than $1,920.87; 35 with three or four members had less than the minimum; and only 13 earned over the minimum. Eighty-five per cent of the population of Middletown did not file an income-tax return, and of the 2,245 blanks returned, 1,036 were not taxable after deductions and exemptions for dependents were made. Thus is prosperity regnant in Middletown.

THE new economic policy of a business regime which stresses mass production urges the good citizen: "Buy! Buy! Buy—on credit if necessary, but Buy." "Today Middletown lives by a credit economy that is available in some form to nearly every family in the community. The rise and spread of the dollar-down-and-so-much-per plan extends credit for virtually everything—." There is a slight counter-current of advice on behalf of savings, chiefly set in motion by the banks and the Y.M.C.A., but how can the Middletowner buy adequately to support mass production and save too? Messrs. Foster and Catchings will

[1] Middletown: A Study in Contemporary American Culture, by Robert S. Lynd and Helen Merrell Lynd. Foreword by Clark Wissler. Harcourt, Brace. 550 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.

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Middletowners

"Forty-three people out of every 100 in Middletown . . . specialize in getting its living."

"Four out of five of them are males."

". . . the married woman in business or industry finds herself much less readily accepted than her unmarried sister."

"Of the fifty-five wives . . . who had worked at some time during the previous five years (1920-24), twenty-four pointed to their husbands' unemployment as a major reason for their working, six to money needed for their children's education, five to debt, four spoke of 'always needing extra money' or 'it takes the work of two to keep a family nowadays,' three of needing to help out with 'so many children;' the other answers were scattered: 'Just decided I'd like to try factory work. I was tired of housekeeping . . .;' 'I needed clothes;' 'I wanted spending money of my own;' . . . 'The mister was sick and I had to.'

"From the point of view of age, . . . the section of the population which gets the city's living is getting narrower. In general, . . . male members of the working class start to work from fourteen to eighteen, reach their prime in the twenties, and begin to fail in their late forties. . . ."

"Youth plays a more prominent role than ever before in getting the city's living."

". . . in modern machine production it is speed and endurance that are at a premium."

". . . the phenomenon of recurrent industrial unemployment assumes totally different aspects as it is viewed through the eyes of a business man or a working man. . . . The condition of there being more men than available jobs, though dreaded by the working man, is commonly called by his bosses 'an easier labor market.'"

"To the working man, however, unemployment as a 'problem' varies from a cloud the size of a man's hand when times are good, to a black pall in a time of 'an easy labor market' that may overspread all the rest of their lives."

find a fertile field for the propagation of their economic ideas in Middletown if they can show the business class how to extend buying power and still hold on to profits. But Main Street and the Road to Plenty are merely two different names for the one highway, in the minds of the good-fellows of Rotary.

Not only is the worker poorly paid, dependent upon the upward swing of the business cycle for his job, routinized, mechanized, and robbed of the chance to utilize craftsmanship, but he has all but lost the power of collective bargaining. In 1893, a union executive wrote of Middletown that it was "next to Rochester, N. Y., the best-organized town in the country." In 1924, unionism was a shell. "Of 100 working-class families, only 11 contributed anything to the support of labor unions." The decline of the labor unions marked a shift in the center of social activities, which should prove significant to group workers and recreational leaders. The picnics, parties, benefits and discussion groups of the union and the lodge have practically disappeared. The unions and lodges can hardly get out a handful of members even for important meetings. "Frustrated in this [the emotional] sector of their lives, many workers seek compensations elsewhere—in such compensatory devices as hooking up the radio or driving the 'old bus'."

"The old bus." Blamed by the union officials for destroying the unions, denounced by the clergy for decreasing church attendance, responsible for "the not uncommon practice of mortgaging a home (to buy an automobile)," resulting in increased strain between parents and children, and called by the judge of the juvenile court "a house of prostitution on wheels," the automobile nevertheless stands as the chief visible symbol of present cultural striving on the part of all classes. A working-class woman whose husband has just lost his job, expresses a significant sentiment when she says, upon returning a new winter coat to the store, "I'll never cut down on gas! I'd go without a meal before I'd cut down on using the car!" The fact that two out of three Middletown families owned cars in 1923 would seem to refute the claim that economic life is a struggle to make ends meet. But the impressive directory of "makes" and "years" of the cars rolling and rattling down Main Street indicates that a goodly proportion of them are long overdue at the junk yard. If one accepts the Lynds' restrained but powerful picture of "the houses in which Middletown lives" and the other elements that operate to thwart emotional life, one can sympathize with the grim determination to hold on at all costs to the one means of occasional physical and psychical escape.

Along with the automobile in the reconstruction of the patterns of sociability go the telephone, the phonograph, the radio and the movie. The gentle art of dropping in on one's neighbors has all but disappeared. Social groups based on vicinage or residential propinquity are passing. There is "a growing tendency to engage in leisure-time pursuits by couples rather than in crowds." The unchosen individual in this era of "pairing-off" confronts a new emotional problem for which two possible solutions are seclusiveness or utilizing commercialized recreations as a "lone wolf." Social life is more active than in 1890, but it is of the type of the dance, the tea, the bridge party and the country-club luncheon. Swank, class and the clink of coin are its earmarks. On the adult level, it is chiefly the business class who can engage in such activities. The workers more and more show the development of introvert tendencies, going it alone in the "old bus" or slipping into a movie or an occasional show. But the highschool population—which incidentally has increased elevenfold while the city's population has increased three-and-a-half fold—copies the patterns of the business class. Through their children, the working class are receiving a diffusion of business-class standards, but the chief result at this point is in the further heightening of economic tensions due to the determination of the workers to give their children the "right" clothes and sufficient money to keep up the social pace of highschool life. Make no mistake; it is the social life, not the academic, that counts in Middletown. Middletown believes in education, for education makes it possible for one's child to be assured of a place in the business class. Education makes the young conform to the mores of Main Street, even though many of these be the fatal traps of moron thought which catch succeeding generations in penury, class hatreds, self-satisfied ignorance and war. Education too is responsible for the "Bear-Cats" who bring business and prestige to the city in the wake of basketball victories, which set the whole population from the mayor to the kindergarten pupil ablaze with enthusiasm.

One could consume pages in an attempt to give a bare indication of the richness and penetration of this remarkable study, but the attempt would be about as fair to the Lynds'

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skillful orchestration of social themes as the effort of a man with a cold in the head to hum Bach's Toccata and Fugue. Middletown is a gold mine of social data. As its authors anticipate, it may not state much that is new, but what is important is that it authenticates as definite local data much that social students have hitherto vaguely perceived. The survey staff set out "to study synchronously the interwoven trends that are the life of a small American city," attempting to preserve that detached objectivity that a group of anthropologists would strive to maintain in studying a primitive community. They have done a magnificent job, despite the fact that William Graham Sumner's statement still holds true, that completely unbiased evaluation of any culture is impossible, since one always revolves upon the hub of his own cultural wheel.

Not the least important contribution of the authors is their presentation through a popular publisher of a substantial volume of social data, so skilfully written that the layman will read with interest as well as profit. If the present indifference to deep-seated social problems—and the smug acceptance of this as the best of all possible worlds—is ever to be blasted, some such means as the authors have taken in Middletown must be used to get the information before the reading public. It would be an injustice to the Lynds to give the impression that theirs is a propagandist tract. There are many rays of light, many signs of promise in present-day life in Middletown. The authors have merely set down under such heads as Getting a Living, Making a Home, Training the Young, Using Leisure, Engaging in Community Activities, what they have discovered through the survey method of social science. The layman should read it; the professional, whether in the field of sociology, statistics or social work, dare not neglect this volume, for whether his interest be in labor, Rotary Clubs, politics, Hi-Y clubs, salesmanship, the business cycle, delinquency, Community Chests, intelligence tests, cultural diffusion, or the methodology of social survey, he will find significant data intelligently integrated with the social fabric of daily life. To some the trends isolated and rewoven with other trends will appear to indicate that urban America, as indicated by Middletown, is on the highroad of progress. Some will be left by these sketches without nice, sharp conclusions, for the Lynds do not dogmatize, nor do the thinking for the reader. To those like the reviewer, these studies will point out currents and counter-currents, but will so arrest the attention with their delineations of the dominance of crass material values that one can only urge "Read 'em and weep." Then having cleared one's vision, possibly some next steps in the race between civilization and catastrophe may become apparent.

Church and Society

"The men usually accept the religious beliefs of the civilization in which they live, but as one hears their conversations over a period of many months one gets a distinct impression that religion wears a film of unreality to many of them and that its advocates in the pulpit constitute a group apart."

"Slightly over half of all members join the church before they are sixteen. A cross section of church membership indicates a preponderance of females."

"The strong pioneer individualism . . . clings to health as a private matter." 'We don't believe in socialized medicine—no sir!' It begins to be apparent that the profession of medicine . . . swings around the making of money as one of its chief concerns."

"Nearly sixty-three fresh breakdowns a month came before the Social Service Bureau. . . . With scarcely an exception these come from the working class. . . . Sickness and unemployment are the most frequent reasons for appeals to the bureau, accounting for 35 and 32 per cent respectively of all appeals. Inadequate income brings 12 per cent and old age 9 per cent."

"Given the right group of men behind it, such a drive [for the Community Chest] appears almost irresistible in Middletown. The World War taught Middletown its technique."

"Social change and the thing Middletown calls progress are not synonymous."

". . . Middletown's life exhibits at almost every point either some change or some stress arising from failure to change."

". . . A characteristic of social change in Middletown is the sidling procedure whereby the innovation first appears in many cases as an optional alternate mode of doing a given thing, and then in time displaces its older rival."

Laid Off

". . . the great majority of those reporting unemployment had made changes in their routine habits of living to meet the emergency. Of these

43 cut on food
47 cut on clothing
27 of the wives worked for pay
14 of the 60 carrying some form of insurance got behind on payments
6 moved to a cheaper home
5 of the 20 having telephone had it taken out
4 of the 35 with children in highschool took a child from school."

" 'We get on the cheapest we can. Our living expenses are never more than $5 a week' [family of five]. 'We have been buying no fresh milk this year, using only canned milk [a family including two boys age seven and nine]. . . . 'I haven't been able to afford a movie since January' [ten months]."

"There is a deep-rooted sentiment in Middletown that home ownership is a mark of independence, of respectability, of belonging . . . [There is a] 'drift toward ownership'."

". . . a smaller percentage of the population is unmarried today than a generation ago." "Marriage . . . is becoming increasingly secularized." ". . . the exclusive emphasis upon romantic love makes way as adolescence recedes for a pragmatic calculus."

". . . literature and art have tended to disappear today as male interests."

"Traditionally, voluntary control of parenthood is strongly tabooed in this culture, . . . but this prohibition is beginning to be somewhat lifted." "At the top, among most of the business group, the use of relatively efficacious contraceptive methods appears practically universal, while sloping down from this peak is a mixed array of knowledge and ignorance, until the base of ignorance is reached. Here fear and worry over pregnancy frequently walk hand-in-hand with discouragement as to the future of the husband's job and the dreaded lay-off."

"The habit of attending religious services appears to be declining."

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Publicity Awards

NEWS that will interest the literati among social workers (for these, see any contents page of any Survey) is the announcement that the Harmon Foundation is to add to its list of enterprises designed "to help people to help themselves" by offering a series of awards in social-work publicity in 1929 and 1930. It is entering this new field in cooperation with that lusty youngster of the "kindred groups," the Committee on Publicity Methods in Social Work, which has just by vote of its members bobbed its name to read Social Work Publicity Council. Announcement of the awards was made by Helen Griffiths Harmon, vice-president of the Harmon Foundation, at a luncheon of the New York division of the Publicity Council on February 25.

The awards fall into two groups. The first, which should engage experienced writers, who need not necessarily be connected with any social organization, is for the best unpublished articles—not fiction—in which social work is presented popularly, with a view to their subsequent publication in magazines of general circulation. In her announcement, Miss Harmon referred to the connection in the past of some of the best-known names in literature with the graphic portrayal of social conditions. She said:

> At the present moment we face a new age with social difficulties of its own, and again we find many of our writers discovering in these conditions material which is poignantly and humanly gripping. In many instances these writers are not only portraying conditions but manifesting an open-minded desire to focus attention upon the efforts which society is making through its organized agencies to correct. It is this attitude which we particularly wish to encourage.

SOCIAL workers day after day plunge up to their elbows in the raw material of life, and leave it and themselves affected by the encounter. On the other hand is a literate, if indifferent, public, which, as a glance at a newsstand will prove, has shown itself willing to read about anything so long as it is not bored. As the Harmon Foundation points out, among dozens of others such fields as child guidance, child welfare, the public-health nurse, probation, offer rich sources of material to popularize and dramatize.

For the best of these unpublished articles, a first award of $300 will be given, a second of $200 and others of $50 each at the discretion of the judges, who will be chosen for their acquaintance with the requirements of the general magazines but will have the assistance of consultants from the special fields covered by the articles under consideration. The contest will close September 15 of this year. Articles remain the property of their authors.

While this first group of awards is planned to go out into the market to include every one who knows how to write in a lively fashion, and knows first-hand—or can get some one in authority to tell him—what he is writing about (she is also a good pronoun), the second group stays at home. These are offered for complete records of publicity programs (covering the year's work ending some time in 1929) carried out by a public or private agency engaged in social or health work. Four awards of $100 each are to be made by the foundation: for the best record submitted by a national agency; by a state or regional agency; by an agency in a city or county with a population of 200,000 or more; by an agency in a city or county of less than 200,000 people. These classifications have been made so that there will be some fair basis for comparison. The closing date for entries for this series of awards has been set for February 1, 1930, so that records for agencies whose fiscal year corresponds with the calendar one may be complete.

THIS second group of awards is designed to encourage a more professional approach in the still-new field of social-work publicity. As yet it is the exceptional agency which considers its year's contact with the public as something to be thought out in advance and apportioned. Too many organizations are still opportunists. Spasmodic convulsions seize them at slack moments in their work to tell the public "about the fascinating things we are doing," to be duly soothed by two considerations: Is there any money to spare just now; and, Let's see; how can we do it. Evart G. Routzahn, to whom the thought of a year-round publicity program does not come as a complete surprise, divides it into five elements: why—the objective for the particular year; who—the audience to be reached; what—the message; how—the methods and materials; when—the time in correlation to the agency program as a whole. The mere holding of such a competition ought to make social agencies more program-minded (that's a new one), and the actual compilation of material for the entries should do agencies as much good in the way of a check-up on what they thought they had accomplished as an old-fashioned examination paper. Incidentally, Mary Beattie Brady, director of the Harmon Foundation, considers that the foundation too is going to learn something to its advantage before it is done with these awards.

Printed details of the terms of both these contests can be obtained from the office of the foundation, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

CONTINUING the smaller but spirited contests which created so much interest last year, the Social Work Publicity Council announces awards in six important types of publicity, the results of which will be announced and the prize-winning material displayed at the National Conference of Social Work in San Francisco. A prize of $25, and less mercenary but important citations for honorable mention, are offered by each of the subcommittees having charge of a contest: Chicago for annual reports; New York for daily newspaper feature stories; St. Louis for news photographs published in a newspaper or rotogravure section; Cincinnati for posters used in a money-raising campaign; Boston for radio talks; Cleveland for Sunday magazine articles. These contests close on May 1, 1929. Each subcommittee has worked out the basis for judging its own contest and its conditions, and the whole, neatly bound though not in white vellum, can be obtained by writing to Mary Swain Routzahn, 130 East 22 Street, New York City, for the special-contest bulletin of the Social Work Publicity Council.

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The Common Welfare

MARY SMITH, R.S.W.

BY the time this issue of The Survey reaches its readers, California may have created another thing new under the sun—the registration of social workers. For the past three months, committees of the California League of Women Voters and of the California Conference of Social Work have been working jointly on a bill to this end, which is now before the legislature with every prospect of a favorable vote. The bill would authorize the state Department of Public Welfare to issue certificates as registered social workers to qualified applicants who successfully pass an examination testing their judgment, experience and personality to carry on their profession, and these—and none others—would then have the right to affix proudly to their signatures, so long as the certificate remained valid, the impressive initials R. S. W. —registered social worker. The examinations would be conducted at least every six months, by a special committee of seven examiners appointed by the welfare department under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe. A small fee would be paid on the granting of the certificate, and another annually for its renewal. The certificate could be revoked for unprofessional conduct following a full and fair investigation and the hearing of written charges.

There is nothing obligatory about it, as Jessica B. Peixotto, chairman of the conference committee on the bill, points out in her report to the conference. Social workers would not be required to register unless they wished to; employers might hire an unregistered worker, if they preferred, just as people now may take a practical nurse instead of a registered nurse, if the requirements of the case or of the nurse's individual qualifications make her the more desirable. However the conference committee, which includes also Mabel Weed, John P. Plover, R. R. Miller, and I. Irving Lipsitch, hope that most social workers will feel the net advantage to themselves and to the profession which derives from this opportunity of establishing a professional status. "The examination and registration board should gradually set a state-wide standard of professional social work," concludes Dr. Peixotto's report. "The history of the registration of nurses warrants the hope that this bill, if carried, will enable the social worker to pass from a questioned and uncertain status to a recognized professional position. The advantage to the employer looking for competent help is obvious. The social worker's increased chances to win public respect and a good salary seem equally evident."

ROYALTY GOES SLUMMING

CONSTERNATION among mine owners, alarm among the Tories generally, was caused, so the dispatches said, by the highly sympathetic visit of the Prince of Wales to the destitute folk of the regions famine-stricken in the general demoralization of the British mining industry. Why? Do they desire to keep from the royal vision and cover up generally the starvation of hundreds of men, women and children of their own nation? Is there something extraordinary or to be deprecated in the desire of the heir to the throne—who recently came so near to ascending it and is himself a mine-owner—to see for himself this tragedy of collapsed industrialism within his own realm? What after all may be a king's business, what his excuse for living, if not to study at first hand such a disgrace to the civilization of his own country? What a day it would be for Great Britain if the wearer of the crown, or he who so soon must wear it, should determine to concern himself, in his own proper person, with exactly such affairs as this. It might be well for him to take with him, on his next exploration of some afflicted quarter of his realm, some of these very people who would prefer that he confine himself to the glory and trappings of royalty and let dismal matters of mere humanity alone. Harun al Rashid, khalif of Bagdad, some eleven hundred years ago got his name, "the just," by exactly such personal investigations of evil conditions under his rule. The Prince of Wales might well earn a new glory for the British throne and augment the adoration which already is his in large measure from the masses of the British people, by looking into other conditions and jamming down the throats of those who are content with what they are pleased to call "the established order of things" the ghastly sufferings of his subjects—their fellow-men. But let him watch his step. The young king, Richard the Second, meddled superficially with the Peasants' Revolt in Wat Tyler's day; then allowed himself to be diverted by just such folk as now are said to be alarmed by his interest in the miners' plight, and in the end succeeded in alienating all classes. Even now, it looks as if the prince had been muzzled; his expected utterances about what he saw are still to come and London despatches charge that his report has been suppressed. However, the mining situation in Great Britain calls for something more fundamental than humanitarian emotions in the breast even of royalty.

HENRY BOURNES HIGGINS

IN the death of Henry Bournes Higgins at the age of 77 Australia has lost one of her most distinguished statesmen as well as a lawyer of international reputation on constitutional law and industrial arbitration. When it came to drafting the federal Constitution, Mr. Higgins was naturally a member of the commission. He did not agree, however, with the form adopted, because he considered it provided for too little power of amendment. Time has shown that in this he was right. He had two careers, as a lawyer, and as a political leader, and was distinguished in both. Elected to the new federal parliament, he was attorney-general in the first Labor Ministry, although never a member of the Labor Party. In political life he was usually in the minority, but almost always the majority came round to his way of thinking. Later, as president of the Arbitration Court, during fourteen years he laid the foundations of its usefulness, and was the first to insist upon a basic wage for the worker in all industrial agreements. His impartiality often brought him blame from both sides. Employers declared he was biased, and the workers that he was exacting, His handbook, A New Province of Law and Order, has

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placed his philosophy on record. In this country, which he has visited three times, he had made many friends. In 1924 when he visited South America, he was called on all the time to talk about the principles of industrial arbitration in universities and before legal bodies.

SCRAP THE TIN BATH-TUB

FOR the third successive session, the New York legislature is considering a bill to supplant the outworn patchwork of the present poor law of the state with a comprehensive modern public-welfare act. The present Fearon-Shonk bill is the outgrowth of study and conferences in which the state Board of Charities, the Association of County Superintendents of the Poor, the State Charities Aid Association and other groups have participated. It is not mandatory, but would permit the board of supervisors of any county to make the care of the poor in their homes, outside of the cities and excepting emergency relief, a county instead of a town function, dividing the state into city and county public-welfare districts, with an elected commissioner of public welfare in each. The supervisor of each town would be authorized to give emergency relief. The State Board of Charities has passed resolutions announcing that it would have favored the measure even if it had been made mandatory, though it regards even the permissive bill as a decidedly forward step. North Carolina, Virginia, and others stand witness of the effectiveness and economy of the county as a unit for the administration of public welfare, though the idea has had more difficulty in gaining headway in the states earlier encrusted with local systems now as out-of-date as a tin bath-tub. New York faces the opportunity for a piece of modernization long over-due.

NOW IT CAN BE DONE!

THE recent seminar at Columbia University dealing with the relations of Protestants, Catholics and Jews in the community and in the country, was at least a highly significant experiment. Every social worker is aware that almost every kind of community activity is complicated by the points of view of conflicting religious groups, and if the representatives of the more important groupings can come to understand more exactly what is involved in their interrelationships in a country of diverse faiths, many salutary adjustments may eventually be made and vain contentions removed.

It was, to be sure, a meeting of individuals rather than of representatives, although in the case of one of the groups the names of those participating had been previously approved by the ecclesiastical authorities. Still, they met not simply as American citizens, but as Protestants, Catholics and Jews, to consider points of friction between them; this was, perhaps the first time in history when members of these three groups have met deliberately to consider the social implications of their differences. The very fact that they could meet at all is in itself arresting.

There was frankness, and occasionally the inevitable casualties that one must expect in dealing with conflict situations. At one of the round tables, certain alleged criticisms of Jews as employes were being reported by a Jew. These were too much for a fellow-Hebrew who left the room discoursing on prejudice and later referred to the one who made the report as an anti-Semite! At another round table, some of the Protestants felt that more attention was being given to Catholic and Jewish grievances than to grievous misrepresentations of alleged Protestant intolerance and cussedness. There was a tense moment when a prominent Catholic said: "Let me assume for a moment the role of social psychologist. Catholicism is a state of mind. It is a state of mind which believes that it has an infallible revelation of divine truth, that when its head speaks *ex cathedra,* every Catholic must accept that decision as final. Now you must decide what you can do with people who have that state of mind." No dodging issues there!

Then again a prominent Christian leader stated very frankly that in his opinion the Jews were seeking to live in a "self-imposed ghetto." Previously, they had lived in a ghetto forced upon them from without, but now many of them kept harping on the necessity of preserving their "Jewishness"—page Ludwig Lewisohn and Analyticus!—which tended to widen the chasm between the two groups and revealed another difficult "state of mind." The question of proselytism was also aired, but the Christians made it clear that the right and even the duty to proselytize could not be ignored by any group which felt that they really had a faith of universal consequence and significance.

Again, at a third round table on Community Areas of Conflict and Cooperation, the discussion even ventured into the field of birth control, and it became clear that there were limitations to the cooperation which could be effected in the area of moral reform, especially when there was a difference as to what was "moral" and what was "reform!"

As frankness abounded, difficulties emerged on every side, but the majority of those present found the discussion quite thrilling. It was recognized as a pioneering experience, and even to get difficulties and hesitations out into the open was worth much.

The seminar has probably made possible other and similar seminars in different cities. Hitherto, people have said that it could not be done, or if it could, it might do more harm than good. Now it can be done! It has been proved that people of most conflicting philosophies of life can meet together to consider the common problem of living with one another and dealing with intolerance without serious casualties. It has become increasingly clear that one of the main values in such conferences is the breaking down of the contact-fears which keep members of groups from venturing to lay their cards on the table, and in establishing contacts with choice spirits in the other groups. It made increasingly clear that our social psychologists have not ventured far enough into a consideration of the problems of adjustment created by religious difference; that they must have the courage and wisdom to enter this field and produce the facts without which such discussions can only get so far and no further.

But the furtherance of such conferences is fraught with danger, and demands the most careful preliminary planning and technique. The National Conference of Jews and Christians, which sponsored the seminar and are to publish its findings, deserve congratulation on their daring, their finesse and the measure of success which greeted their effort.

THE SPECIES PARENT

JUDGING from the crowds of parents and other adults, to say nothing of the young people, who visited the second annual Parents Exposition during the week it held forth in New York City, it should go down in history as the forebear of generations of expositions to come. Through a first floor devoted to consideration of the home, a second

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floor dealing with the more intangible factors of life—the parent-child relationship and child-behavior problems, and a third floor devoted to the activities of the Board of Education, parents and other citizens were presented a picture of the things involved in the education of an efficient 1929 parent. And as last year, the species parent showed itself eager to learn from all the exhibits how better to conduct its job of parenthood.

The exposition offered a number of new and striking features not included a year ago. The family housing section depicted progress in housing through contrasting good and bad dwellings pictorially, with the aim not so much of dictating housing requirements as of arousing the public to consciousness of existing bad conditions and of showing the trend of a progressive movement. The Impromptu School, demonstrated by Paul Moreno, the founder, with classes from New York City neighborhood houses—a new form of applied psychoanalysis, for Dr. Moreno believes that such impromptu tests "release the day dreams and suppressed desires of the individual—" gave the teacher a better understanding of the child's character than many people have from years of association.

Since after all, the child is the *raison d'être* of such an exposition, the play theater should be mentioned, another innovation this year, where daily programs that child groups themselves have worked out in their recreation hours were presented—music, dancing, and dramatics depicting the aesthetic side of play or games which give the child the beginning of art appreciation.

And a tribute must be paid to William J. Day, the seventeen-year-old pupil in the Boys' Hill School, who designed the murals, a Pageant of Parenthood, for the center aisle through which all visitors necessarily passed—a graphic representation of some of the main features of the exposition, various panels, emphasizing the need for intelligent parental guidance, for developing self-reliance in the child, depicting the family council as a means of setting standards of behavior, and so on. These forceful and colorful murals, lining a wall nine feet high and sixty long, were perhaps the best summary of the message the exposition was intended to convey.

TALKING IT OVER

INSOLUBLE international problems remain insoluble until there is a disposition to solve them. All over the world is moving—slowly and clumsily but moving nevertheless—the spirit of conciliation. The League of Nations has set the fashion of talking over across the table just such problems. "The spirit of Geneva" is no longer confined to Geneva. Everywhere the intelligent are learning what they always knew but feared to practice; namely, that the things that unite men are more important and more vital than the things about which they used to quarrel. Timid and superficial as is the Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war, it nevertheless marks, especially now that the United States has ratified it without expressed reservation, the end of an old epoch and the beginning of a new one. Henry L. Stimson, who worked out a formula of at least temporary pacification in Nicaragua and has actually mollified conditions in the Philippines to a point not reached before, is to be secretary of state in Mr. Hoover's cabinet. Dwight W. Morrow, who changed almost overnight the atmosphere of our relations with Mexico, might have been that secretary of state had not Mr. Hoover preferred to keep him at his Mexican post to finish his job. The Pan-American Arbitration Conference produced two treaties which not only may revolutionize the relations of the United States with Latin America, but by reflex alter the whole American attitude toward compulsory arbitration. In spite of our new cruisers, in spite of our swashbuckling irreconcilables in and out of the Senate, the logic of events and the trend of the whole world's thought, including that of the mass of the American people, have swept us out into the procession, and we cannot escape the position of leadership in it.

There was no international problem that seemed more insoluble than that of the relations between the Italian government and the Vatican. For more than fifty years—since 1871, when the Law of Guarantees drove its wedge between and the Pope shut himself into the Vatican in voluntary confinement—it has seemed that there could be no solution without an unconditional surrender. Such a surrender on the part of the Holy See was psychologically and theologically unthinkable; on the part of the Italian government it was, politically, hardly less so. The deadlock went on for more than half a century. Suddenly, quietly, the two as it were sat down together, determined somehow to work out a formula which both could accept without loss of "face"—that is what it amounted to, be what they may your sympathies and your opinion of underlying motives. The moment there came the determination to find a way to heal the sore, it almost did itself. The fact of sitting down together registered the state of mind; the rest was details, troublesome enough, to be sure, and at this writing still to be formally pinned down; but the job is done. None can say what new international problems may ensue from the renewed entry of the Pope upon the outer world as a recognized secular sovereign in his own right; but mutual concessions on the part of two powers hitherto deeply at odds have turned a page in history. The technique of talking it over with the will to peace has won another victory.

CALIFORNIA'S AGED

TO the rapidly growing list of states which are considering legislative proposals for the aid of their aged residents is added California. The State Department of Public Welfare has brought in a report and recommendations on the care of the needy aged authorized by an act in 1927, and a bill incorporating its findings has been introduced. The ultimate solution, the department believes, lies in some plan of contributory old-age insurance, and it is hoped that provision will be made for further study leading toward its adoption. In the meantime, however, California counties have a large and growing number of old people to support in institutions or by "outrelief." These could not profit by an insurance system, since their years of learning are already past. With them in mind, the proposed legislation outlines a system of state aid to the aged, similar to the present state aid to children.

This system would place primary responsibility for administration on the county or city governments which accept it, authorizing them to grant funds for the relief of citizens of seventy or over who have been resident in the state for at least twenty years, and who have neither property nor relatives capable of their support. The aid granted would be fixed by individual circumstances, but in no case would it, added to the private resources of the client, provide a total income of more than a dollar a day. Administered by experienced social workers, it would make possible the individual supervision, under standards set by the state Department of

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Public Welfare, now current in well-organized systems of mothers' pensions; it would allow for advice and service in matters not primarily financial, such as medical care, housing, and the like, often as important as money to ensure the comfort and happiness of old people; and it would make it possible for its beneficiaries to stay in their own homes, as most old people want to do, unless their special needs made it advisable for them to seek the hospitals or farms which almost every California county provides for the care of the aged. The cost to the state is estimated as $350,000 for direct grants and $20,000 for administration. A second bill, also recommended in the department's report to the legislature, has been introduced to authorize the state Department of Public Welfare to accept public or private gifts as endowments or contributions in a special fund for the relief of needy blind or needy aged residents.

This recognition by California's Department of Public Welfare of the need for public aid for the aged would provide one answer to the questions recently raised by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor (see The Survey, February 15, page 669), on the social policies involved in the support of old people. Since those questions were framed, the A.I.C.P. has answered some of them for itself. At a recent meeting the board of managers of that organization—one of the pioneer and most effective practitioners in this field of social work—have passed a resolution declaring their belief that the facts with regard to the uncared-for dependent aged population are sufficiently grave to call for immediate consideration and for action looking towards the establishment of suitable public agencies authorized to grant allowances to aged persons from public funds." Private benefaction, the association believes, can no longer do the job, and there lies ahead a long stretch of constructive experiment toward the use of public resources and supervision. Should California adopt its proposed plan, it will add one more to the efforts to solve a problem which has become as pressing as it is pathetic.

COMPULSORY ADULT EDUCATION

FOR probably the first time in history a serious attempt is being made to wipe out the illiteracy of an entire nation in a brief, set time. The president of Turkey, Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, issued an order that at the beginning of 1929 every illiterate citizen of Turkey between the ages of sixteen and forty should learn to read and write. Only about one-tenth of the population is literate, so this is a courageous edict. However, the success with which Kemal Pasha's previous reforms have gone through makes one respect this most drastic one.

Fezes were changed for hats overnight four years ago. Only four months ago, the order that the Arabic alphabet must be abandoned in favor of Latin letters was announced. Now one cannot see a Constantinople street-sign in Arabic, and all school children know and use the new letters. All newspapers, books and reports are printed in Latin letters, and all posters, advertisements and names of business firms are in the same form. When the Latin alphabet became familiar to teachers and officials, then came the order to do away with illiteracy. Now in every Turkish city men and women are going about with notebooks, practicing their writing in trams, shops and trains. School teachers are drafted for teaching in night schools. Mosques, schools, clubs and other buildings are used for class-work. International College, an American institution in Smyrna, has a huge class of eager village people. Although attendance is compulsory, interest is spontaneous, and the new life that literacy will bring these folk makes them one and all labor with the strange forms of a new alphabet.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S CHALLENGE

ANOTHER governor of New York State has promised to stand squarely behind a program for social legislation. And if the legislators will but deal fairly with current bills involving such matters, Governor Roosevelt believes the great majority will be made a part of the laws of the state. At the recent annual meeting of the Consumers' League of New York, in no uncertain terms did the governor make his first public pronunciamento on this subject. And—most promising of all—he pledged the full weight of his influence and power to bring about the enactment of such laws. An impossible feat, however, warned the governor, unless the public does its share in *demanding* a square deal from the legislators.

Of Governor Roosevelt's sincerity there is little doubt. In his inaugural address, he said:

> I expressed my conviction of the duty to acknowledge our indebtedness to those who create the necessities and comforts which mean so much in our lives. In my message to the legislature, I outlined a very definite and specific program which needed immediate attention.

These proposals, the governor pointed out, are not new. For many years they have been sponsored by social organizations, as well as by thousands of citizens interested in justice and fair play, and "have in the main been made specifically or by unmistakable influence part of the political platform of both parties." Hence, no matter what their ultimate fate may be, they should be seriously considered by the legislature of New York, and not uniformly "killed in committee," a favorite method employed by the legislature for handling bills upon which they do not, for their own reasons, desire public discussion, and sharply denounced by the governor. He gives fair warning that he will do all in his power to combat such a procedure.

The eight measures for which the governor demands fair play are old stories. There have been bills covering most of them introduced into—and killed by—past legislatures. Briefly the measures under consideration are—a forty-eight-hour working week for women and children, extending workmen's compensation to sufferers from occupational disease, prohibiting the granting of temporary injunctions without a hearing and providing for trial of injunction cases before a jury, appointing a commission (the governor demands a commission of qualified experts and not legislators) to study old-age relief, the multiple-family dwelling bill, extending and revising the present tenement-house law, continuing the emergency rent law, recognition of the fact that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, and lastly the appointment of a minimum or fair-wage board for women and children.

For the enactment of the first four of these measures, Governor Roosevelt believes the public has given an unquestionable mandate. Though there are still controversial issues unsettled in the remainder, such differences can in all probability be reconciled. But unless the citizens at large make plain to their representatives their desires to prevent the recurrence of the unfair and un-American treatment this legislation has received in the past, these measures will, the governor fears, go the way of their predecessors. A challenge appropriately made before the Consumers' League, as representative of that public to which the governor appeals.

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EDUCATION

The Baja California Idea

By HELEN BOWYER

IF you read Spanish, let me advise you to get a copy of La Educación Pública,[1] a study of the schools in the northern district of Lower California. In that remote peninsula of *la Republica Méxicana* they are putting into practice an idea that might bear transplanting to our own "Republic of the North."

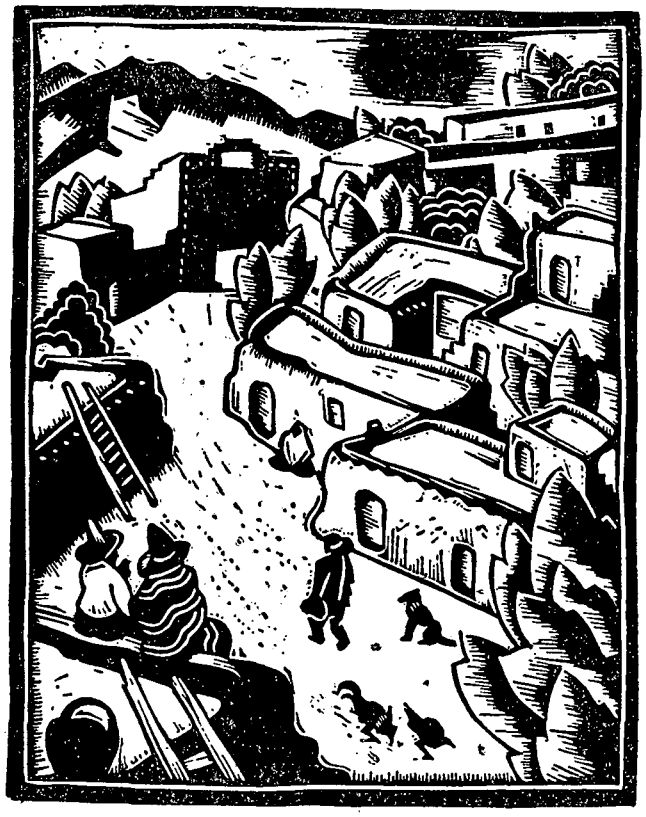
Mexican California is, for administrative purposes, divided into two districts and at the head of the northern one is a governor appointed by the *señor presidente de la nación*. This governor, in turn, appoints the director-general of education, and he appoints everybody else in the system. In the last analysis, therefore, the functioning of every school and the fate of every teacher in the *distrito* depends upon the attitude of the *señor gobernador*.

Since 1923, the northern district has been so happy as to have a governor who believes in schools and particularly believes in teachers. He not only says they are highly important public officials—we are all of us, Americans and Mexicans alike, used to hearing our governors say that. But the Señor General don Abelardo L. Rodriguez makes out the territorial budget on the theory that what he says is really so. The majority of the *profesores* of the northern district are teaching one-room schools in the country or in little villages, and yet most of them are drawing close on twenty-two hundred a year in American dollars. And twenty-two hundred means a lot more south of the border than north of it. How many rural teachers in American California or in any other American state are drawing salaries commensurate with that? In addition, the Mexican *profesor* in the country is provided with free living quarters and, in the proper discharge of his program of agricultural betterment, can raise much of his food.

It all works out that the teachers in the isolated villages are better recompensed than those in the urban centers and that many of the best-equipped *profesores* are to be found in these otherwise least desirable positions. But that, in the opinion of the governor, is exactly as it ought to be. If there is any place where a real personality is needed, a man or a woman who can make himself effective not only in the classroom but in the field, the home, the community council, it is in the remote rural section. In the town there are the judge, the *presidente municipal*, the leading merchant, the physician, the *comandante militar*, and other persons of education and ability. If to these you can add an outstanding teacher or two, so much the better. But if the supply of such teachers is limited, by all means send the best of them to the country districts where probably there are no other effective personalities in action.

It looks as if that attitude might hold the beginnings of a big idea for us. Suppose that instead of regarding our country schools as a necessary evil at the beginning of a teaching career, we should hold them as the recognition and reward of years of able service in the larger places. Suppose we should say: "These boys and girls with their diplomas fresh beribboned in their hands have the bigger part of their training still before them. Let us send them, then, where the chances of training are best. Let us send them to some good town where under superintendents and principals who are real people they can yoke their visions to the job without too much disillusionment, without that quick discouragement that drives so many of the best of them into other fields. Let them have their years of living contacts with good minds, with theaters and galleries and forums and causes and all the other developing currents of urban life. Then, when they have formed their habits and attitudes to the point where isolation will not impair them, and made those friendships and associations that will keep on functioning in absence; when they have learned to work with human nature and to handle things and situations; when, in short, they have enough to give, let us send them to those personality-depleted places where what they have to give is needed most."

We would need, of course, to make those places possible



Land of Mañana, by Charles Kassler in The Woodcut of Today. Courtesy E. Weyhe & Co., New York

[1] Procurable from the Señor Director, Escuela Normal y Preparatorio, Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico.

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for them. There must be adequate salaries. There must be attractive homes awaiting them. There must be school plants of the kind through which real personalities could function. And there must be built up, in the country folk themselves, that attitude of expectancy to which personality always responds.

THE first three of these requisites, the material *sine qua non*, Mexican California is, in her degree, providing. It goes without saying, therefore, that we could do it in ours. If she can pay the *profesor* of a tiny village school twenty-two hundred a year, we should have no trouble in paying his American prototype forty-four. If she can furnish him a residence equal to the best in the community, couldn't we? And if she can lay out her school plants with facilities for furthering all the major interests of the regions they serve, who shall say that we could not?

The northern district envisions its country school as the very heart of the community from which must flow the vital currents that build up its life. Outside the town, life is primitive and its problems are still mainly those of wresting food and shelter from the soil and saving the body from premature death through hardship and disease. But through large sections of our own republic the problems of the common people mainly center round those two, even if the level on which they are fought out is considerably higher than in *la California*. With both these problems the *dirección-general de educación* of the northern district is deeply concerned.

It therefore lays out its rural plants not only with classrooms and playgrounds but with a little clinic and with some acres of ground for whatever adventures in agriculture, husbandry or handicraft either the children or the adults of the place may wish to pursue. It is not expected that the *profesor* will be an expert in all these things. In *la California* as here, the departments of agriculture, labor and so forth, stand ready to give technical assistance. But what is expected of the teacher is that he, or she—for some of the most outstanding of the rural *profesores* are women—shall provide the enthusiasm, shall release the spirit that will create a demand for this expert assistance and keep a series of vital experiments and demonstrations going on that plot of land.

OUTSIDE the towns, doctors and nurses are few in the northern district and the routing of disease is left largely to unassisted nature or to charms and prayers. The *profesor* must, therefore, himself officiate with his little medicine chest—if only in the interest of a working attendance at school. There are probably few communities in which his American prototype would have to go that length. Nevertheless his influence on the health of his district should be as positive as on its industries. Himself an example of mature vitality and zest of life, his interest in sanitation, his up-to-date knowledge of medical advance, his homage to true science in the face of the superstition and quackery which flourish in the country, could hardly fail to create that attitude towards men and things which results in a high state of physical well-being.

But there are rural sections in these United States where both the economic status and the health of the people are excellent and yet where life is flat and tame and unsatisfying. It is here, in this helpless void, in this tragic emptiness, that the new type of country teacher is most urgently needed. What is there this year of our Lord 1929 has to offer that he could not bring within reach of folk like this? The means of life, full, joyous, satisfying, are all around; the one thing needed is the magic of a man or woman who himself has lived, who knows the resources of life and can somehow make them assimilable to these hungry and malnourished souls.

In rural rections such as these there seem to be, at first glance, plenty of individuals already on the job of organizing activities. The agents of the Department of Agriculture, the country librarian, the public health nurse, the Y secretaries, the representatives of the Red Cross, the directors of this or that boys' or girls' organization, are at the head of services one would suppose adequate. Yet an extensive rural study[2] sponsored by some of these agencies themselves in an honest and brave endeavor to find out what they were really accomplishing, discourages any over-estimate of their contribution to the vital life currents of the more remote communities they serve. What, in most cases, seemed to be lacking was a personality who could receive these services, coordinate them, transmute them into what was needed and naturalize them in the hearts and minds of the local population.

ONCE in a while, the teacher now found in the country, a girl just out of highschool, a boy with a term or two of college to his credit, can do this thing—and does. But more often the chief preoccupation of these young people is how to escape as soon as may be from the meagerness of the existence round them, and make way for a successor as maladjusted, as ill-equipped as themselves. And let us be thankful that this is so. If they are going to be teachers they should escape—they should *want* to escape—to where experience is fuller, freer, more varied and more intense.

But later, when they have lived, when they have studied, traveled, made all sorts of ties with people, places and ideals, should not the best of them come back to the country and there, in their maturity, spend the treasures they have gained in youth? And should not those of us who stay in the cities, help to make it possible for them to go?

I had the privilege, this summer, of seeing a good deal of some of the best of these *Californio* teachers of whom I write. The things that struck me most about them were these very two—the breadth and charm of their personalities, and the joyousness with which they were dedicating them to the enrichment of life in the isolated settlements of their *territorio*. But it was not by chance that so many exceptional men and women were teaching in the schools of that remote peninsula. *La California* had reached out all over Mexico for them, had offered them exceptional inducements to come. *La California* has a governor who believes in teachers—not just says he does.

As for the other requisite of the scheme, the attitude of the country people themselves, there we come up against problems of human receptivity and non-receptivity which it is hard to gauge. The rural *Californios* are simple, affectionate folk who respond to a warm, living personality in any official as do children to a mother. Our temperament, our traditions are different. But we are a capable race and among us there are doubtless thousands who, along with the other qualifications, have the tact, the patience and the charm needed for the pioneering of an enterprise like this.

[2] How Shall Country Youth Be Served, by Harlan Paul Douglas. George H. Doran Co.

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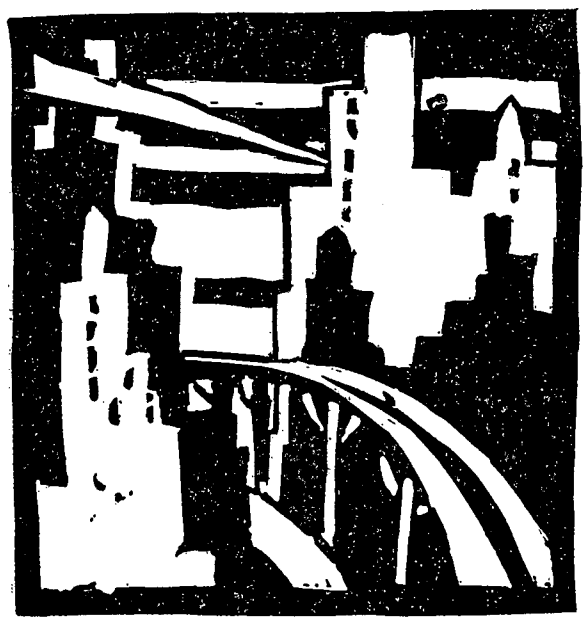
The Social Portent in the New Education

By HENRY NEUMANN

SOMETHING, it would seem, will have to be done about this Experimental-or-Progressive-Education business. It is altogether too dangerous. We simply cannot expect children, teachers, to take to heart what is taught in these new schools, and at the same time remain good, upstanding preservers of the ideals of the Founding Fathers.

How progressive schooling can be in the long run anything else but subversive is hard to see. For this, some share of the blame must be borne by the social settlements. The Daughters of the American Revolution are not entirely illogical when they blacklist Jane Addams, and peer with steady suspicion at other members of her profession. In a way, much of this new education began in the settlements. Did they not organize boys and girls into clubs where attendance was entirely voluntary, conditioned on the interest of the members? Modern education obliges the teacher to ask herself, "How long would your pupils stay in your classroom if they were not compelled?" The best teacher does succeed in holding the children, for the simple reason that they are greatly interested in what they do. But this is what the club-worker in the neighborhood house knew long ago. There the children were never forced to come. No truant officer ever called on a parent to warn him against letting his boy stay away from the club. Very few children were dragged to settlements and deposited there weeping or sulking. The whole technique was designed to make the children want to come of their own accord.



An Impression of New York

Linoleum print by a seventh-grade pupil of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture School

Not that they were coddled either when they got there. They learned how to do team work, to organize themselves, and to run their own affairs. They were admitted through their delegates into a share in the running of the house as a whole. All this is now part of the new education; and the worried guardians of the *status quo* still have reason to look askance. School is getting to be less and less a place where children are compelled to learn. They are not afraid of the teacher. The words "law and order" do not bring them automatically to a respectful salute.

O tempora, o mores! Once upon a time the teacher was the head and front of all authority. To offend his dignity was a major crime. Even asking him questions was bad form. No good child ever spoke until the teacher gave him permission. Teacher asked the questions. Pupil answered them. It was a very bold young person who dared imagine that school could be anything else but an institution where obedient children waited their turn to answer Teacher's questions. How changed the atmosphere today! A highly important modern tendency is this fact that curiosity is now much encouraged. Time was when people were quite ready to believe the substantial truth in the myth of Pandora. Even if all the evils in the world did not come from a woman's peeping into the vase, on general principles it was better not to let the inquiring disposition go too far. Today the myth brings only a smile to people who think of the curiosity of a Mme. Curie or applaud the courage of an Amelia Earhart. A generation ago, school folk, echoing Spencer, spoke of education as "adjustment to environment." But that phrase is now felt to smack too strongly of acquiescence. We hear other accents today: "Investigate. Protest. Re-build."

This is the spirit one feels in the new schools. The children are encouraged to speak up and ask questions about what is on their minds. Some of them dare to ask why America signs a peace treaty and at the same time builds more cruisers. They inquire about strikes and free speech. They are told by their teachers not to read only one newspaper but to consult more than one and to read, intelligently, that is, to allow for bias, to sift, to compare, to weigh and evaluate what they see and hear. To the elderly and orderly all this is very disquieting. It might not be so bad if progressive education were confined to the private schools for the rich or to the experimental schools attended by the children of college professors. But all this interest-and-freedom business is making its presence felt in public schools. Small wonder that the regents of a certain state university, a few years ago, were asked to find out whether it was not Russian propaganda that was responsible for the combination of lawlessness on the part of the present generation with curtailed clothing and the teaching of the new psychology.

The whole tendency is really dangerous. Educational theory has always said that the first and last concern of the hours spent in school must be the transformation which they work upon the child's personality. The new pedagogy has pushed this thought into two new directions. It says in the first place that of all influences upon the child, the most effective is what the child himself actually does, rather than hears or says. So important is this that even in the most expensive private schools, the pupils are set to work at projects which take the place of household tasks once

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performed on the farm or in the small town. A boy makes a toy wagon. His parents could buy a much better one for a trifling cost. But they are reminded that the point of first consequence is what happens to the child in the process of planning the wagon and seeing the job through.

This might not be so subversive if it were not, in the second place, that today insists upon education as an affair for the whole of life, not stopping with adolescence but continued in maturity as well. Adult education is spreading. But of all the educative agencies in the lives of grown-ups, what is there to compare with the effects of their daily occupations? "If the quality of the work to be done is such that it pulls men down in the moral scale, who can devise operations that will raise them up? Neither the statesman, the schoolmaster, nor the parson. The best we can then devise will be mere make-weights to an evil which, on the whole, is more powerful than they."

THIS is L. P. Jacks of Manchester College, Oxford, speaking. He even makes bold to declare that for the adults of the future, the school-house—nay, even the church—may be the factory. He is not altogether out of his mind. His thought is that human lives in the best sense are fashioned by what people do every day rather than by what they listen to on Sunday or in evening lectures. The day's work is surely a highly effective shaper of personality.

If, then, we are finding out how true this is about children, and if we are stressing the importance of an education carried on throughout the whole of life, it does look as if there were one or two perilous implications here. A child goes from a school where people have been mindful of the upbuilding power of his day's work, into a job in a store or a factory. Do his employers think of him as a pupil in the second stage of his education? Do they regard the factory as a school? How far can they, while the profit motive is kept in the foreground?

We had better stop at this point. If the factory is to be in any vital fashion the school or the church for adults, we shall run into very searching questions about today's organization of the world's work. We may not turn to the Communist program or even to the Socialist. But we can hardly look at our problem in the light of the educational influence of the day's work without being keenly aware that today's social economy is not exactly perfect.

To be sure, these implications of the new education are not in the minds of all parents and teachers who are enthusiastic about the new schools. There are fathers and mothers who send their children to such schools merely because so many other "nice" people do the same. Nor are all the teachers in these institutions alive to what their work implies. In the public schools, the number of such teachers is still relatively small. In New York City, with all its intellectual ferment, the members of the Teachers Union, for example, are only about three per cent of the teaching staff. It is also true, in the words of Edmund Burke, that men seldom "follow up practically any speculative principle either of government or of freedom so far as it will go in argument and logical illation." There are people who want their children in the newer schools but, without being unintelligent or selfish, are not attracted to the idea of thorough-going social reconstruction just yet or later. The American Legion may stay calm for the present.

Nevertheless ideas have a notorious way of becoming dangerous; and the thought will not down: If more and more children get a schooling which increasingly rejects the thought of compulsion, which encourages them to unite freely for purposes of their own choosing, which trains them to inquire and think and find out for themselves, which regards education as a life-long process where the personality-effects of the day's work are of paramount concern, and if, finally, an educational program requires hearty backing up from all the social influences surrounding the school, surely it would seem that the new education is pointing toward a social system much different from today's.

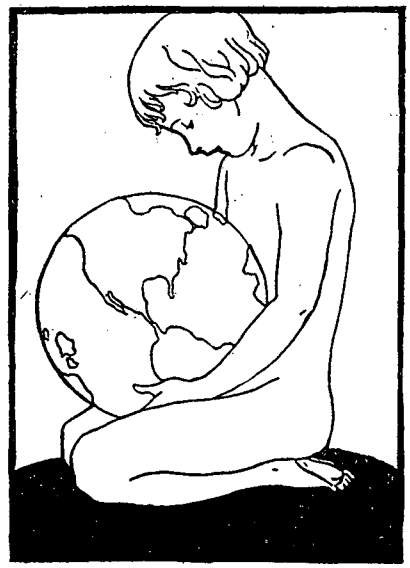
The Social Sciences in Highschool

By WILLARD H. EDWARDS

CAN the point of view aimed at by Meiklejohn of Madison be secured in some measure for highschool students? (See The Survey, June 1, 1927, page 268.)

Sections of the following curriculum have been undergoing trial for the past three years in Marietta Johnson's School of Organic Education at Fairhope, Alabama. The results have been interpreted as so encouraging that, commencing with the fall term all the history classes are following the new course of study.

The freshmen are taken over the ground of political history in one year instead of four. They follow the chain along fast enough to end the year (1928) with the situations in Nicaragua, Egypt, China and India. Many of the actors and events are familiar from scattered



From Through the Gateway, by courtesy National Council for the Prevention of War, Washington, D. C.

poems, stories, geography and history. And now—so it seems to the freshmen—they "see how it all fits together."

The second-year students examine the history of economic life and of scientific discovery and invention, ending the year with commercial geography and the struggles for trade and raw materials—for example, oil.

The juniors' quest is the history of man's social life and institutions, and of his philosophy. In our opinion, Hart's Social Life and Institutions and Durant's Story of Philosophy are well adapted for highschool juniors.

The seniors look at current social history. The Survey Graphic, and other liberal journals, and the bulletins from such societies as the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, the American Civil Liberties Union, and

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the Public Ownership League of America, are placed in the hands of the students—with bias. Why not? Think of the recently exposed public-utility coddling in the schools.

These seniors enjoy popularly written articles whose titles connote to the academic mind, child study, civics, economics, education, ethics, aesthetics, political science, philosophy, social psychology, sociology—with a little explanation they will listen when society pleads with the general reader. The natural social concern of adolescence has not yet been checked by the "selfish zest of the battle of life" and the shadow that it casts over the college. Quite naturally they place current social phenomena as history—news of importance to them in the life adjustments that they will soon have to make.

The sophomores, juniors and seniors review each year the outline of vivid nationalistic folk history that they studied in the freshman class. The elements of its design become sufficiently familiar to hold in place the other patterns of facts about man's past.

THE usual history course and textbooks are built around variations of the following as separate studies: early or ancient European history; later or mediaeval and modern European history; English history; American history. We find social facts picked out from history and presented separately as "social sciences," civics, economics and what not. The individual books and even the history textbooks taken as a group seem to be mutually almost exclusive in their subject matter. The rapidly growing highschool student cannot be blamed for failing to synthesize it all without help. What he studied last year is a long way off in his life.

The class work is featured by student talks and papers for the benefit of the whole class, lectures that are discussions, readings selected on a moment's consideration, emancipation from textbooks, changes of plan to fit waves of interest, and frequent pauses to trace a tool, custom, institution, nation or belief from its origin to the present.

In these history classes no outside reading assignments are given as required work. And throughout the school, Marietta Johnson has divorced learning from the grading, marking, punishing, external rewarding and conspicuous advancement system in all of its forms, "progressive" as well as "old fashioned." However, the students do prepare outside of school hours for the talks and papers that they present to the class. They find meaning in the historical novels, magazine stories, non-fiction articles and moving pictures that they choose for themselves and they bring their new insights into the classroom as personal discoveries. Their history learning is free, apparently, from many of the usual distaste associations.

The fondness of these classes for orientation, synthesis and comprehension beyond what can be had through existing materials has led to the creation within the school of a new outline of political history in wall-map form—a chart series arranged so that sixteen related narrative maps are exposed to view at one time. This series (happily in line for publication) aims to show literally hundreds of links in the chain of history connected up, like the family automobile, ready for youth to take apart, put together again, understand and use.

The results that we think we can see emerging from the experiment are: more knowledge of the common history elements; greater synthesis and historical orientation; better economic preparation for individual and world problems; continued growth through history; increased socialization. And to us, this trial indicates that if we are not trying merely to crystallize our present civilization, the better way to teach economics and the other so-called "social sciences" is not as sciences, but genetically and dynamically as history.

A College Personnel Experiment

By MARGARET L. FARRAND

PERSONNEL work which shall be both positive and preventive is the purpose of the experiment inaugurated last year and continued this year at the Women's College in Brown University. The Admission Office has been combined with the Bureau of Personnel, with one college officer serving as director of both.

Though never before tried, apparently, by any college, the combination of admission office and personnel bureau seems a logical one for a variety of reasons. On the admissions side it is an advantage to the college to have its students selected by an expert personnel worker who, because of her technical training and because she has dealt personally with undergraduate successes and failures of all sorts, has special skill in selecting the type of girl for whom the college can do most effective work. She is usually able also to detect the unqualified applicant and to advise her what training better suited to her needs she can get elsewhere. The admission office thus does preventive as well as positive work.

To the personnel bureau the early acquaintance with the student, brought about by the union of the two departments, is an obvious asset. All that information concerning home and school background—so important to the officer who is to help the freshman adjust to her new surroundings—is immediately available, the first contact is automatically made, and the personnel bureau can begin educational and vocational guidance even before the opening of freshman year. The old idea that the function of a personnel bureau is to find the senior a job just before she takes her diploma is rapidly vanishing. Vocational guidance should begin, the colleges now feel, as soon as the student is enrolled. The Women's College plan is simply another application of this theory.

Some interesting results of the "preventive" aspect of the personnel-admission combination were presented in the report of the first year's work at the Women's College. At the time of registration each freshman was interviewed by the director, and as a result of these interviews it was found that 24 per cent of a class of 138 were in need of definite personnel work, exclusive of financial difficulties. The members of the college staff and those students most likely to help the individuals in question were informed of their needs and during the year only four of them became "problems" for the dean's office. Of the whole freshman class, only 5 per cent were put on "social discipline" during the year. Only nine left college, four of those because of ill-health. At the end of the year, each member of the class was interviewed again, to check with her on the value of the year's work and to start her thinking seriously on the subject of her vocation. In preparation for the admission of the next freshman class, interviews were held during the summer with all applicants near enough to come to the college.

"Self-help" is another of the personnel bureau's functions which benefits by the combination with the admission office. The task of finding work for the girl who must earn part

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of her college expenses is in most institutions confided to the bureau of personnel. In her pre-freshman contacts the director can usually discover those girls who need financial assistance and the student herself learns more quickly what the opportunities for self-help are and how to avail herself of them.

In the terms of mere mechanics, the simplification of records is no inconsiderable matter.

Undoubtedly the union of the two departments can be put into operation more easily and rapidly in a small college—the Women's College in Brown has just under five hundred students—but there seems to be no good reason why it should not be possible to adapt the scheme to larger institutions where the logic of the combination and its advantages would remain the same.

MILITARY TRAINING will no longer be compulsory at DePauw University, according to a recent announcement by G. Bromley Oxnam, the new president of that institution. Dr. Oxnam gives as his reasons: to bring the university (a denominational institution) into harmony with the official position of the Methodist Church, which has declared its opposition to compulsory military training in schools and colleges; a faculty vote in favor of elective training; the fact that there is nothing in the course material of military training to make it essential for an academic degree; the belief that military training is not justified as a measure of preparedness since "true preparedness is preparedness for peace;" the opinion that compulsory military training is not really patriotic, for patriotism should be identified with "those activities that lead toward the enrichment of the life of all the people;" under the National Defense Act, the decision whether military training should be compulsory or elective rests with the educational institution itself. Dr. Oxnam adds that he is not a pacifist "as that term is generally used today. . . . When I allow these courses to be offered, I stand for the principle of free discussion and for the right of the student to hear both sides as he chooses."

A BROAD and detailed survey of the practices in American communities affecting teaching personnel is reported in a recent research bulletin of the National Educational Association (Vol. VI, No. 4). A detailed questionnaire covering salary trends, requirements affecting retention and promotion, married women as teachers, leaves of absence for study and travel, sick leave, relation of salaries to efficiency, comparative salaries of men and women teachers, was sent to all school systems of the 2,880 cities over 2,500 in population. A total of 1,532 usable replies were received. Each section of the report gives statistically the data received, summarizes it briefly, and adds a suggested bibliography of recent books and articles on the subject. The information on the relative salaries of men and women of equal training and experience supplies important factual material on a much-discussed topic. Of the 1,532 cities replying, 59 per cent listed positions in which women teachers were handicapped by their sex. Of the cities over 100,000 population, 77 per cent reported that there was no school position in which women were discriminated against on the salary scale. Two-thirds of the cities reported no rule covering this point, indicating that payment of equal or different salaries to men and women of equal competence is a matter of informal practice rather than of definite ruling.

THE FIRST institute of instruction organized by the Progressive Education Association will be held for three weeks during July 1-19, 1929, at State College, Pennsylvania, as "a school open to teachers, principals and others interested in a period of concentrated study of the problems of the newer education." Three separate courses, one week each, will be offered, to be chosen from the following: the psychology of progressive education, education through self-directed activity, the administration of the progressive school, the curriculum of the progressive school, the principles of creative expression. Lectures and recitations will be held daily, two periods of eighty minutes each, five days a week, under outstanding leaders in their respective fields. The fee for each course is $5.00, $6.00 if college credit is desired. One college credit will be given for each course. Students may take any course or all three, and may also take other courses offered by State College, though not more than one is advised. The Institute of Progressive Education has been made possible through the generosity of State College which offers its campus, including a large library and a program of summer recreation planned for its summer-session students, and will put one of the large fraternity houses at the disposal of the institute. Application for room and board in this building will be accepted. Reservation for courses and for living quarters should be made early. Further information may be obtained from W. G. Chambers, director of the summer session, State College, Pennsylvania, or from J. Milnor Dorey, executive secretary of the Progressive Education Association, with headquarters at 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Courtesy Nat'l Ass'n of Book Publishers

THE FIRST ISSUE of the new Journal of Adult Education made its appearance last month. The journal is to be a quarterly, published by the American Association for Adult Education, under the editorship of Mary L. Ely and Morse A. Cartwright, assisted by an editorial board and a staff of associate editors. The first issue shows a heartening flexibility of approach and a wide range of interest. Here are pictures of adult education as it is going forward among American industrial workers, in the "new" China, in rural America, on the college campus. Here, too, are discussions of method and viewpoint, of content and philosophy. There is a tempting book department, an embryonic "open forum," a promising clearing house of information and experiment. The magazine fills a real need in the rangy new field of adult education and, on the basis of this first issue, gives every promise of doing its job with competence, imagination and charm.

A FOURTH summer session for parents and children is announced by the Vassar Institute of Euthenics, to be held June 24-August 3. There will be a nursery school for thirty children from eighteen months to four and a half years of age, and a school for thirty-five children aged four and a half to seven. Sixteen courses are offered parents, covering physical and mental health of children and of adults, human relationships in the family group and in wider professional relations, the controllable environment, the adjustment of the individual to his environment and to his fellows. College credit will be given to properly qualified students for several of the courses. Full information may be obtained from the Institute of Euthenics, Vassar College. Early registration is urged.

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A Social Worker in Prosperity Land

By HELEN B. LEAVENS

ALL the doors were hard to push open! Revolving doors, crowded elevators, pompous attendants, busy telephone operators acting as reception clerks as well, all confused the setting. The busy frenzied atmosphere of the modern commercial world sets up barriers enough to chill an interviewer's blood. Salesmen tramp about with their wares and are somewhat expected because their kind is known. But not so the protagonist from social-work land who went to prosperity land to take these same people a few simple statements concerning a service and to discover what they were like and how they reacted to principles of social work.

The Bureau of Advice and Information, a department of the New York Charity Organization Society, was organized in 1908 to report on social-work organizations. Each organization is investigated and studied in the light of carefully formulated standards both as to the value of its social work and its financial integrity. These confidential reports are available to individual or group members of the Charity Organization Society and business men who belong to certain affiliated groups.

Since the reports of the bureau had not been used as extensively as was thought possible, it was decided to interview business men as donors or potential donors who might profit by such a service. Using a business argument so that they might be challenged on their own ground, they were told that it is just as wise to be careful about investments in charity as it is in business. It always caused a surprise among these men when they learned that there are some twelve hundred social agencies in New York City and reports could be obtained about these and all others in the state, as well as national or foreign relief organizations, by means of an arrangement with the National Information Bureau. The main object of the calls was to tell in a direct manner what this service means to the public, in order that they might give their money wisely for social-work organizations and not make indiscriminate gifts to causes which are unworthy or even fraudulent. Contributions were not solicited, although they were sometimes received as by-products of the undertaking.

Wortman in New York World

"Yes I know the master gives you a quarter each week, but you're a day early."

"Well, I'm leavin' on my winter vacation tomorrow."

Bankers are a leisurely, gentlemanly lot who always ask one to be seated and can usually be reached in the morning or afternoon. Almost all bank officials now sit right out in the open where they can be seen if their time is free. Stock-exchange brokers cannot be seen during the dangerous hours of ten to three while the ticker tape moves relentlessly, and then their time is gauged by the conference, or train, or golf, to which they are scheduled to dash. Advertising men can seldom be seen, since theirs is the newest business to arrive and they protect themselves in their sumptuous offices from all contact with the common world about them as though their creative skill were so rare as to suffer from that contact! It requires an average of two and one-half calls on a stock-exchange firm to secure an interview, one and one-half calls on a bank, and two and one-quarter calls on an advertising firm. Success with the bankers is quite obvious!

As the interviews began to add up toward one thousand, it became apparent that there were just as many persons who did not think of social work at all as those who did. The latter responded in a cordial manner and were most grateful to hear about a service which would help them to avoid the dangers of answering every appeal for funds without first investigating. Half of these, however, had had a little previous experience with the bureau and were aware of its worth. Regrets were expressed for the day when mistakes had been made. Several affirmed that they had "now weeded out" all the bad ones and others submitted lists to have their "charities" analyzed. Only a quarter of the brokers interviewed made definite constructive promises, while more than half of the bankers not only promised to use the services but gave careful assistance with leads or introductions to fellow workers. At the same time,

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only one-fifth of the advertising firms made any positive or helpful statements about cooperation in the task of building up good social work in their city. Almost half of the trade or civic associations furnished good material. They not only assisted with publicity articles but furnished membership lists as well.

MOST of the advertising firms are uptown in fine new buildings. As you enter the reception rooms—which are lavishly decorated—you wonder whether a butler will appear to take your wraps. Strict formality seems to be the ideal of reception ladies—waiting to receive your card in some far, shaded corner, beneath a rosy bridge lamp. A series of electric buttons are the only indications that machinery is at work. Behind all the doors marked "private" there may be work, but a great secret silence pervades the scene.

One desk within the sanctum was as ornate as the outer office. I had gone to its owner with a letter of introduction. He plead poverty in his palatial surroundings and said tersely, "We never receive any appeals for donations, so we wouldn't need to use your service."

"But why doesn't any agency send you an appeal in such elaborate offices as these?" I asked.

His answer was quite frank, "These offices are only for show, to impress our customers. You certainly came to the wrong place!"

Downtown the scene is far different. Brokerage houses present wild pictures of chaos, and nerve-wracked men. Their reception rooms are bare and cold, and are presided over by male attendants who are just as suave as the ladies uptown. A chair is rarely offered and some few brokers have watched the tape with one eye and continued to talk about a foreign subject, while they tried to see their caller with the other. You see more of the machinery because there are large rooms where the customers await the financial happenings of the day. In such a setting, the partners themselves must needs have quiet retreats and when you do reach those inner places, it is apt to be peaceful except for the telephone calls to the other side of the continent. Occasionally, it is possible to catch a man outside his own office.

I remember inquiring for one broker of a rather insignificant individual who said, "Mr. T— is busy—very, very busy."

I then asked directions for reaching his secretary with a word as to what I wanted, and he finally admitted, *"I* am Mr. T— and I'm not the least bit interested."

One member of the exchange seemed to offer all the arguments ever encountered. Mr. S— did answer a letter asking for an appointment and proved to be a bright, jovial alert person. Although he had four telephones to answer after the exchange closed, he took time to sit down and be courteous and attentive. After I had told him about the Bureau of Advice and Information service, he said positively that it would not interest him because he gave all his gifts to a federation and he had never placed a dollar through any other channel. When I asked him if his firm would be interested in it, he said:

"No, we are all of different faiths and so attend to our own charities as personal matters."

Without realizing how it happened, Mr. S— began to discuss fund-raising methods. He described with abhorrence the lady solicitors who besieged his office:

"It wouldn't be so bad if they waited the promised time before trying to secure renewals. But they cut the time down to nine months, and then if you don't keep a record under your desk blotter, they will come in again in six or three!" He deplored the floods of "literature" which came through the mail, and showed me dramatically how it all went into the waste basket.

By this time, he had evidently lost all distrust of me, when I did not try to press upon him the use of our service. Since he apparently did not consider me a "lady solicitor," I dared to plunge and seek information from the efficient business man. He seemed to appreciate the lack of a controversial attitude and being slightly flattered by this request for his own constructive opinion he became quite loquacious.

"How would you raise money for a social-work organization which depended solely upon voluntary contributions and received no public funds?" was the leading question. He settled back and began to ruminate.

"Well," he said, "there are a lot of older business men who are quite successful and don't have to give all their time to business. They ought to ally themselves with these charities and take them up as a sort of hobby—like golf. They could get their friends to rally to the cause and help out financially."

I happened to have a year-book with me and showed him in a particular instance how this might work out. I let him assign the amounts of money to each individual listed, and when he had finished he said:

"I guess you social workers are right. It would be better to have a larger body of supporters, as you say, which would show that more people in the community knew of your work. Just wait a minute for a check to help with what you are doing."

One man in the insurance business didn't like a report I took him concerning one of the coffee stands:

"That's unfair," he said. "That's the trouble with all your charity work. There's too much red-tape about helping people anyway. A person could starve before help came, and I think that people who are hungry should be fed regardless of any other consideration."

It took some time to explain what dangers lurked in such a procedure, but he finally saw that his method would encourage mendicancy and that the results would not be permanent. And he gave his check during that first interview to help feed people who were being assisted in other ways at the same time!

A MAN who carries on a large business here and abroad was visited because he had once been a donor and had lapsed into a very uninterested silence. Although very busy, he did admit me at two-thirty when he had had no lunch, and after a few words concerning the purpose of the call, he said:

"I am in an upset state concerning charity. I once answered a glowingly emotional appeal on behalf of a boy and when I sent my money, I asked how I could learn later about the boy. Then I was told that the appeal was made that way in order to secure contributions. Would you have any faith after that?"

Of course I sympathized with him, and gave him the assurance that reliable organizations will inform a donor of the progress of a case.

The definite negative attitudes concerning the whole question of social work and the manner in which it is carried on, might be grouped to show the trend or effect of certain businesses upon their members. One quarter of these negative people were cock sure about everything they contributed to, expressing absolute certainty—and then usually qualify-

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ing their statements a bit, by saying that they gave only to a few well-known, "recognized," standard "things" such as the Salvation Army and the American Red Cross. Here, the brokers led in the highest percentage, although there were a few advertising firms which gave under assumed names, so that their real names would not be passed around! Complete indifference or inertness was expressed just as often. Persons in this group simply did not think about social work one way or the other and therefore never bothered about giving. An equal number were most unpleasant and adopted an argumentative attitude refusing all assistance and were sometimes rude enough to say they were "not interested" without even hearing a word. The statement was frequently made that individuals in firms handled their own charity matters in their suburban home towns, which may or may not have been a way to find excuses for not doing it where the money was earned!

Some business men prefer to give only when they know some one on the board of the organization in question. Three times that number said they refused all appeals as the "safest" way. This desire to protect themselves was evident on the part of almost a quarter of the men interveiwed who exhibited negative responses.

In a few instances, delay about renewing subscriptions to a social-work agency was only due to carelessness, just as it might be in paying bills, while more cases represented human frailty as men admitted that they gave to solicitors "in order to get rid of them." One man confessed that he gave to beggars on the street—if he happened to be escorting a lady. Certainly other larger gifts as well can be traced to a desire for show or publicity for the donor.

Belief in a federation or a chest plan was more often expressed than any other opinion. Some of the men objected to women solicitors and said they thought it unfair for persuasive young women to be sent into their offices for contributions. A few objected to the overhead and red-tape methods of social-work organizations, saying that if it were not for the Salvation Army people could starve before help arrived. A rather distinguished board member said he gave to beggars who accosted him on the street, after he had listened to their stories carefully and "walked with them some fifteen minutes." Some others were afraid that their names were passed around from one agency to another, for it seemed "that as soon as your name was on one list, it was on all the others." Likewise it was felt that if one once stopped giving to solicitors, they would all stop coming. One man did not like pencil drives, and another did, because "it was nice to get something in return"! An equal number of banks and stock-exchange firms felt that they could investigate their own charities! More brokers than any other group had their own "pet" charities, and only one broker said he needed charity himself, although the gardenia in his buttonhole belied his words.

The plains of prosperity still stretch before the centers of social work ready to be probed—or perhaps conquered—for the future of the community which belongs to both.

When Girls Leave Home

By R. LECLERC PHILLIPS

SINCE the beginning of time men have said that girls were "funny." And occasionally women agree. Ask, for instance, the secretaries of the Girls' Service League if they do not find that their protegées are frequently very funny and they will answer a kindly yes. The league cares for shelterless, runaway, and unadjusted girls in New York City. The plight of many of them is tragic in the last degree. Yet the workers of the league will assure you that the funniness of these step-children of fate frequently creeps up through their troubles and throws a gleam of humor into their mishaps.

Not very long ago the league rescued a pretty young girl from a situation of desperate need. She wished before all things to dance, and the league saw to it that she obtained training. One fine day the girl, not so long before at her wit's end for a night's shelter, blossomed out at one of the giant New York movie theaters as a dancer with a steady salary of $50 a week. One of the workers of the league asked her if she didn't consider herself a very lucky girl, seeing that lots of college graduates never earned as much as $50 a week. To which the league's protegée made reply: "No. I don't see that I'm so very lucky. Look at what I have to have. I have to have a pretty face and I have to diet. All a college graduate has to have is brains."

Another attractive girl had been earning her living as a hostess in a dance hall. Her guardian, dubious as to the moral environment of the place, brought the girl to the league with the purpose of inducing her to change her job.

"I want you," she said to the girl in the presence of the league's employment counsellors, "to get a respectable job."

"The devil you do!" commented the girl.

"I never heard a lady speak like that," gasped the guardian.

"Wasn't you listening?" flashed back the girl.

In contrast to this self-assured young lady was the meek, drab-looking little creature of sixteen who not long ago came to the league demanding that it make her a lady. "You see," she explained in tones in which pathos and eagerness were mingled, "you made a lady out of my eldest sister and she got a nice American beau. Maybe if you make me into a lady I shall get one too."

As would be expected, the runaways provide their full share of humor. Some little time back a sixteen-year-old girl of somewhat bizarre appearance was brought to the league by a policeman who thought she looked queer and had questioned her and found her story unconvincing. She was, it appeared, a runaway. She wished to come to New York to test the veracity of the movies, which were eternally depicting the glorious triumphs of poor girls who came to seek their fortune in the metropolis. But this particular girl didn't possess a suitcase to pack her clothes in. Yet clothes she must have if she were to make an impression in New York as she intended to do—and as she subsequently did, only not of the kind she intended! So she escaped from home wearing all her clothes—that is, three dresses, two coats and a rain-coat. It was her obesity that most impressed New York.

Another fourteen-year-old runaway turned up at the league wearing her mother's clothes and even carrying her silver mesh bag. Her father, it appeared, had administered a spanking; and as a sort of compensation to herself for

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such an indignity, the child disappeared from home attired from head to foot in the garments of a mature woman.

One curious feature about the recent runaways is the vast popularity of Nevada as a home state. At present—according to their own accounts—all runaways come from Nevada. Furthermore, the parents of the newest runaways have always died of influenza and, stranger still, always within six months of one another. The money for their long journey to New York has, in every really up-to-date case, been defrayed from the deceased father's life insurance. There must have been a lot about Nevada and the flu in the recent movie output.

One of the most amusing aspects of the runaway business is the frequent disproportion between the act of running away and the motive that inspired it. That a penniless and friendless girl of fourteen or sixteen should of her own free will throw herself on the mercies of New York is not a little thing. But if she does so because, being only twelve and measuring five feet eight inches, her schoolfellows call her a human step-ladder, then her motive is pathetically funny in comparison with the gravity of her act.

Wortman in the New York World

"Wasn't that hat the most wonderful bargain? And I didn't mind at all asking to be shown something cheaper, because I had my fur coat on"

And so is the motive of two Brooklyn schoolgirls who ran away because a boy had copied their school work and failed to admit guilt when the similarity was detected by the teacher. Rather than tell the truth when suspicion fastened on them, the two children decided to leave home. They made their way to New Jersey, where a taxi-man drove them from place to place in search of an imaginary uncle. When the machine registered $10 the taxi-man began to get uneasy. He had driven to so many addresses and still uncle was not to be found. So the next address he drove to was the nearest police station, where the children were questioned and found penniless and uncle-less. The taxi-driver, still obliging, volunteered to pay the $10 taxi charge out of his own pocket and ultimately, and by easy stages, the children reached the Girls' Service League, where their troubles were adjusted.

AMBITION, naturally, plays a very considerable part in the motives of runaways and others who find their way to the league. There is, for instance, the ambition of a very pretty girl of seventeen who left home to get a job as waitress, "so that she could meet men." Of a somewhat different type was the ambition of a queer, unkempt girl of sixteen who longed to be a dressmaker and brought a beautifully dressed doll with her to the league as proof of her skill with her needle. The league took charge of her over a period of months and the girl is now doing well as a dressmaker's assistant. There is a violent contrast between these humble ambitions just quoted and those of the girls who insist that they are Greta Garbos, Ethel Barrymores, or Mary Gardens. As it is often obvious to the least-experienced person that they are nothing of the kind and, moreover, never could be, the situation has its humors as well as its pathos and embarrassments.

The extreme poverty of the homes from which many of these girls come is responsible for the note of pathetic naïveté with which some of them regard the most commonplace things. There was one little person, for instance, who, on being sent to the league's farm school in Connecticut, expressed astonishment in finding that birds were not made in a factory. She had imagined that both the stuffed birds in shop windows and the live ones flying about New York City streets were manufactured by clever hands.

But the most pathetic humor of all is that displayed by the girls on being shown to their pretty little chintz-decked bedrooms in the league's club. "What!" they gasp. "A bedroom to myself! I've never had a bed to myself in my life, let alone a room." And some even add in wide-eyed amazement: "Why, I didn't know that any one ever did sleep alone!"

Portland's Wanderers

ONE Sunday afternoon, according to the children, a family set out for an automobile ride in Texas and just rode and rode until they finally decided to stop at the Public Welfare Station in Portland, Oregon. Their story is only one of a whole cargo of strange adventures that the bureau has unearthed in an analytical study of some 300 applications for material relief made by non-residents in 1927. There were whole families including grandma and the baby; boys out to see the country; girls chasing the rainbow trail to Hollywood; while one old lady, partially crippled and with defective speech, appeared in a hiker's outfit, and was found to be leading a merry roving life alone from one city to another up and down the coast, exploiting her infirmities.

"Stranded families," writes Margaret Duffy, visitor for the

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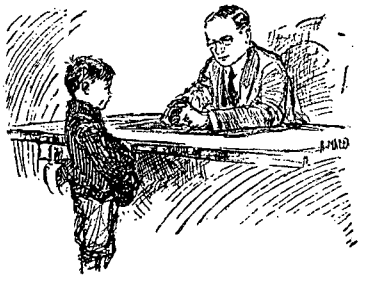
Public Welfare Bureau, which is a private agency though it acts as disbursing agent for the poor relief of Multnomah County, "are among the growing pains of metropolitan progress." The lure of the West draws on a new race of migrants quite unlike the traditional pioneers, for there is no look of permanence in the trappings of these newcomers, no provision for a rainy day. These non-resident applications to the bureau in 1927 included 180 "family groups," one or both parents accompanied by children and often other relatives as well, and of these 57 had applied for help before their first week in town was up, and 47 more with the first month. These families included a total of 849 individuals, 169 men, 185 women, and 505 children—192 children too young to go to school, 235 of school age. A third of the families were traveling by automobile.

"Do the auto camp, the transient rooming-house, the makeshift home," asks Miss Duffy, "send alert and healthy children to mingle with our school children? Should the visitor hasten to advise and insist upon the child's immediate attendance under penalty of school law? Should physical and psychological examinations be demanded at entrance? And finally, if next spring finds the child's seat vacant and the state is pocketing a new automobile-license fee—has the child gained, has value been received in return for the community's expense?" Financial assistance was given to 104 families, to a total of $3,379.70. There were recorded 100 health problems—acute at the time of the visitor's acquaintance with the family—22 mental difficulties suspected or diagnosed. Experience showed that in the face of unemployment and disillusionment it was often the most desirable families who wanted to return home, but there were only 35 among the 180 to be so assisted. Of those who stayed, only 28 could be considered "hopeful" in the visitor's most optimistic judgment.

Aside from the families, 31 couples were counted among the applicants, 8 driving their own cars, 2 riding in some one's else. They came from New Jersey, Florida, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Canada, New Orleans, and so on. "There is a touch of pathos," says Miss Duffy, "in the distress of the older couples caught up amongst strangers to whom they must admit there is no place to call home, with only memories to warm the bleak days ahead. For the younger ones, the visitor wonders if even assistance home can be a remedy when the spirit of roving is stirring. It is really the gullible, easily exploited public which is in need of services in such instances."

Because none of the established agencies had undertaken the case-work problems of "homeless women," the Public Welfare Bureau, although primarily a family agency, offered its services to 45 wanderers thus classified. These are usually women who, because of inferior capacities or domestic difficulties or physical unfitness, have been reduced to homelessness and want. Of the 45 referred to the bureau, 27 presented medical problems, 11 of which were mental. In addition there were at least 3 venereal-disease suspects, one pregnant woman, a deaf mute, a blind woman, and others in poor physical conditions from undetermined causes. Financial relief was given to 23 in the amount of $400.67; 18 were returned to legal residences or relatives; 3 were reported as going to jobs; at least 4 were considered vagrants and imposters; while a few others were referred to other agencies. It would seem, the study showed, that such a group could best be served in a centralized agency with the support of a psychiatric clinic and a case worker trained for such time- and energy-consuming service. It is difficult to fit them into the already crowded program of the family agency.

The migrant problem as it confronts us today is intricate [Miss Duffy concludes]. It seems hopeless, with too few avenues of solution. Migration to the Pacific Coast is inevitable. We must strive for a community consciousness of the fact that newcomers will bring problems with them; that these will include unskilled, probably improvident, folk for whom labor should be provided in lieu of unearned pauperizing material relief; that the dangers of habitual migration are great, to the children of today, to the families of tomorrow, and to the life of the community. Shall we enlarge our facilities for service—spiritual, material, medical, educational—and with these inducements encourage or cajole parents to remain with us for the children's sake, theirs and perhaps ours? Shall we continue the somewhat selective plan of choosing our citizens or rather choosing those who shall not be—and urge immediate return to place of residence? What shall the community attitude be towards those who come seeking assistance in growing numbers, to those who insist upon remaining, demanding help? Shall we not in turn demand some evidence of good citizenship from those whom we do assist to remain?



Courtesy Nat'l Probation Assoc.

IN CELEBRATION of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the first children's court, the National Probation Association has prepared an attractive pamphlet, The Child and The Court, from the cover of which is taken the thoughtful pair above. The text tells simply what children's courts do, and why, and concludes, "The association will not have finished its work for children until every child who breaks a law, who is neglected or uncontrolled, is brought under the influence of a progressive children's court where he will receive skillful, understanding, constructive care." The association also has published recently a substantial volume, Proving Probation, giving the proceedings of its twenty-second annual conference in 1928, including papers on timely aspects of crime and delinquency by leaders in the respective fields. Both publications may be obtained from the New York office at 370 Seventh Avenue; the pamphlet, on request; the proceedings at $1.00 for the paper-bound edition, and $1.50 in more substantial form in cloth and boards.

HOW NEW RECRUITS to social work look to a health examiner is shown in a brief resumé by Dr. C. W. Crampton of the physical examinations given to all entering students at the New York School for Social Work. In general health these students compared favorably with the average persons examined at the Health Service Clinic at Postgraduate Hospital, of which Dr. Crampton is director, and with commercial groups previously examined. They knew immeasurably more about taking care of themselves, and seemed to put their knowledge into practice. Their nerves were "in conspicuously good control which is not always the case in a group highly selected by their own intelligence." On the physical side, the unfavorable condition which ran through the whole group was a lowered blood pressure and relative anemia; in the matter of regimen, the lack of rest, recreation and relaxation. "In brief," Dr. Crampton summarized, "the impression is received by the director of a hardworking intellectual group, who with con-

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spicuous exceptions do not provide themselves with sufficient margin for recuperation"—a fact which he believes of significance to students of social work and especially to those who are training themselves to direct a corps of social workers.

"CALIFORNIA wants no holocausts of the innocents," declares the federal Children's Bureau, reporting the regulations issued by the California State Department of Social Welfare which went into effect on January 1, forbidding the use of third-floor dormitories in wooden buildings used for children's institutions. These regulations also require that all employes in the institutions shall be subjected to physical examination and that at least one trained social case worker be employed for every hundred children.

HOW MUSICAL EDUCATION in a children's institution may prove of direct use later in self-support is told by Leopold Deutelbaum, superintendent of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, in the report of that institution for the year 1928. Eleven boy graduates are students at present at the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and Crane College. Seven of these are being helped by the home's educational fund, the support in most cases given for tuition and equipment, while the boys themselves earn enough for their clothing and keep. Four students are entirely self-supporting. "Here I am anxious," Mr. Deutelbaum reports, "to make mention of the fact that the musical education given the boys has proved a valuable factor in providing a means for self-support through these student days, affording as it does, highly remunerative part-time employment, which does not interfere with school hours."

AS NO. 1 in a vocational research series, the American Foundation for the Blind (125 East 46 Street, New York City) has just published Insurance Underwriting: A Study of the Business in Its Relation to Blind Agents, by Lela T. Brown, vocational research agent for the foundation. The pamphlet gives a summary for vocational counselors, then describes the business of insurance, its requirements and returns, factors in success, methods of blind agents, training opportunities, and so on. "It seems reasonable to conclude from our survey," Miss Brown declares in summary, "that insurance selling is an occupation well adapted to blind people who are properly qualified for the work. In summing up the requirements that seem essential to success, we would stress the following: personal characteristics and appearance favorable in making selling contacts; a sound physique, and confidence and skill in physical movement; adjustment to the world of seeing people, both psychologically and socially; adequate guide and clerical assistance; and finally, systematic training and the means of keeping informed as to developments in the insurance business."

FOR FIVE YEARS the Negro women of North Carolina have kept going the only institution in the state for the reformation of Negro girls, the North Carolina Industrial Home for Girls at Elfland. There are state training schools for white boys and girls and for Negro boys, but this one small building, overcrowded with twenty girls, offers the only place in the state where a Negro girl can be given a second chance. The Negro women of the state raised $3,000 this year, which has gone toward board, maintenance, and clothes for the girls, and the interest and upkeep on the buildings; the state, for the second year, granted $2,000 to pay the superintendent, the teacher and the helper. But the school is struggling on without an adequate water-supply, without textbooks, and with only the barest necessities of life, and those who have sponsored it feel that it is time that the state took it over as a public charge. A drive is now in progress to clear off the last of the mortgage on its 169 acres of land and the building, which are valued at $25,000, so that it can be turned over, free and clear, as a gift.

IN A REFERENCE to year-round programs of state conferences of social work, in The Survey of January 15 (page 468), New Jersey was inadvertently omitted. For the past two years the New Jersey Conference, of which Maud Bryan Foote is executive secretary, has been showing that a conference can be far more than an annual meeting. Four regional conferences have been held, covering seven counties and bringing to the attention of their citizens the need for more and better cooperation between agencies, public and private, and the need for agencies where none have existed. Active and continued follow-up work is being done where requested, and further regional meetings are on the slate. An interracial committee, with Bruno Lasker and E. C. Lindeman as advisers, has been formed in response to a wide demand to study conditions in New Jersey affecting the Negro, and a state-wide survey is under consideration. A committee on standards in child adoption and placement, composed of members of interested state and local organizations, will bring in a report at the next annual meeting, while a committee on statistics has just been appointed. For the second year a legislative bulletin is being issued at intervals during the legislative session, listing bills which have to do with social welfare and giving their status. The conference does not endorse or oppose legislation but gives the names of other organizations that do so. The year-round program has demonstrated its usefulness as a source of information on jobs, speakers, source material for surveys, providing information for national organizations and the like; during 1928 memberships increased from 500 to 700; and possibly most convincing of all, the members have witnessed their approval by their support, for its budget of $9,000 is met entirely by memberships, without subsidy from state or community chest.

WHEN MEMBERS of the staff of the Georgia Department of Public Welfare first began visiting the county jails in 1922, they often found men, women and children, white and colored, crowded indiscriminately into incredibly filthy and limited quarters awaiting trial while the law still supposed them innocent of crime. The result of seven years' work, recently reported by Thomas B. Mimms, director of the division of delinquency, and Rhoda Kaufman, in the monthly bulletin of the department, is outstanding progress in almost every respect. Buildings have been improved in many instances, though some still lack the elementary requirements of proper sleeping and bathing facilities; the number of jails rated "generally clean and sanitary" has jumped from 31 to 99 out of 157; and 137 jails now provide for elementary segregation of prisoners. More important than material progress, Mr. Mimms believes, is the progressive change in attitude. During six months of 1928, there were 84 requests to the state department for special service in connection with the county jails alone, from sheriffs, judges, county commissioners and the like. Sixteen counties which have no facilities for grouping prisoners in their own jails make a regular practice of transferring those for whom they cannot care properly to other jails where separation is possible, and many others transfer prisoners at times. In contrast to the many well-planned, well-kept jails, however, there are still some where the most unfortunate practices still prevail. Miss Kaufman points out that even last year the 40,000 population in these Georgia county jails included about 1,000 children, who were associating with adult criminals. "Three times out of four," she continues, "when we asked why the children were there we were told that the community considered them so delinquent that they had to be put in jail for safekeeping to wait for the term of the superior court—that in spite of the fact that we have a juvenile-court law which provides for the possibility of private hearing of children's cases before special juvenile judges."

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Backstairs Legislation

By FLORINA LASKER

A SURPRISING step was taken last June by the Department of Labor when it promulgated General Order No. 106, providing for the issuance of cards to all newly arrived immigrants. What is the significance of this order? Are its purposes as innocent as they appear upon superficial examination or are there issues involved which can only be revealed by an expert examination of the order itself?

Hardly had the new system been announced, when numerous objections were heard. One of the most serious is suggested by those who declare that the order issued by the Department of Labor is merely "a gentle way of introducing registration of all aliens in the future," "the introduction of a mild registration-of-aliens system," and so on. Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, in a symposium of comments on the new order which appeared in a recent issue of The Immigrant, asserts, "it would certainly offer an excuse for pushing the registration of all aliens, on the ground that you would have to keep track of them all when you once start tagging any of them."

These charges are practically admitted by many who regard with favor the new order. Says Roy L. Garis, in an article recently published in the Saturday Evening Post under the title We Must Be On Our Guard: "Whether it does so ultimately or not, the successful working out of this well-designed order should prepare the way for congressional action requiring the periodic registration and identification of all aliens in the United States." Or, to quote Henry Pratt Fairchild: "If these cards prove to be the entering wedge to a general system of alien registration, so much the better—for I believe in registration."

While not questioning the right of those who believe in registration to sponsor legislation providing for it, legitimate question may be raised as to the propriety of a plan which seeks to enact, by executive order, legislation which Congress has refused to adopt. Among those who subscribe to this view is Bruno Lasker of The Inquiry who, in the symposium previously referred to, writes "that by issuing this administrative order after an influential section of public opinion has expressed itself as adverse to the embodiment of the same idea in a congressional bill, the secretary of labor has invited suspicion as to his motives and apprehension as to the probable working of the measure."

Others have voiced in even stronger terms their suspicions regarding the motives behind the order, some going so far as to declare that it is "clear usurpation of power by executive officials," "pure bureaucraticism, discriminating against a special group," and further that "it is illegal and need not be obeyed." Max J. Kohler, recognized authority on immigration and former special United States assistant attorney, is among those who have expressed severe criticism of the new system. In a memorandum recently printed in the Congressional Record, Mr. Kohler declares:

> This scheme amounts in effect to putting a very vicious registration-of-aliens scheme into effect by mere executive order. Nay more, it involves doing so by almost unparalleled usurpation of legislative authority by these administrative authorities, after the House Committee on Immigration had decided to postpone action on all registration-of-aliens bills, even so-called voluntary ones, indefinitely, certainly till after the presidential election was over. . . .
>
> The clause in the order as to confiscation of the card in case of arrest is, moreover, extraordinary in its oppressiveness and illegality, even if measured by the standards of our barbarous Chinese-registration procedure.

At this point we should perhaps call attention to the fact that after the department's action in issuing the order was assailed, Secretary Davis sought to justify the department's course by reference to a provision in the naturalization law of 1906 providing for the issuance of certificates of arrival. When it is remembered, however, that the new order provides for an entirely different kind of a certificate, and that the act of 1906 contemplated use for naturalization purposes only, the secretary's defense in this connection completely falls down. It is significant that a revised order has recently been issued by the Department of Labor, omitting the ominous clause which provides for confiscation of the identification card in case of arrest. Does not this fact in itself give support to Mr. Kohler's statement—made before the revised order was issued—that "a careful, expert examination

BY order of the commissioner-general of immigration, with the written approval of the acting secretary of labor, immigrant identification cards have been issued since July 1, 1928. The order in question, promulgated last June, provides for the issuance of these cards to all newly arrived aliens, admitted to this country for permanent residence. Such cards contain the name, description, and photograph of the alien, together with other data regarding his admission to this country, and are issued by the United States consul when granting a permanent visa to the alien. They are signed by our consul, by the immigrant applying for a visa, to become valid only when signed by the immigration inspectors in this country at the time the alien is lawfully admitted. The cards are then issued in duplicate, the original presented to the alien, the duplicate retained by the government officials.

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of the 'order' in question shows that Secretary Davis was himself unaware of very objectionable clauses in the 'order' in question?" It is to be feared that the average immigration inspector may fail even to notice that in the revised order the objectionable clause has been deleted, since no public or formal announcement of such a change has been made.

In his memorandum Mr. Kohler further points out "that the Immigration Bureau plans to issue such identification cards on application, to any resident alien establishing his lawful residence here, and not merely to issue them to aliens coming to the United States after July 1, 1928. When such cards are to be furnished on request, to all aliens residing here, an entirely different situation arises, and what is, in effect, a voluntary sweeping registration-of-aliens system would be in force by mere executive fiat."

So much for objections which have been voiced against the legality or political propriety of the order. Equally significant objections of another nature are urged by many who declare that the order of July 1 "clearly opens the way to espionage and harrassment," that it "will be the means of opening the door to a great deal of graft and chicanery on the part of venal government inspectors and agents," and will "lead to far-reaching abuse."

"If every man who wears a beard and reads a foreign-language newspaper is to be suspected unless he can produce either an identification card or naturalization papers," writes one of those already quoted, "we shall have more confusion and bungling than ever."

Predictions such as these have been made in spite of statements given out by the secretary of labor for the purpose of emphasizing the motive of "protection" behind the newly adopted system. Other advocates of the system have likewise emphasized its benefits to the immigrant, declaring that the issuance of identification cards is "of great benefit to the alien," "fair and advantageous to the immigrant," "a protection for the foreign-born." While unfortunately we cannot here discuss at length the advantages referred to, we should perhaps suggest that many of these advantages are theoretical, while many of the dangers suggested are only too real. Certainly the main purpose of the measure is to apprehend aliens illegally here—*not* to protect those immigrants legally admitted to this country.

In this connection some significance may be attached to the fact that nearly all those who view the new order with suspicion and apprehension and who oppose Congressional action providing for registration of all aliens, are so-called liberals, while practically all who eagerly call attention to the benefits to be derived by the alien are ardent restrictionists. In addition to dangers already pointed out, these liberals declare that "these cards add to the complicated, documentary processes of immigration with which the United States has encumbered itself," and that "by the adoption of this system the United States is copying Europe in a method of regimentation—a method that aroused criticism in free America"—charges which are most serious in their implications.

It is to be hoped that the criticism that the new executive order has already aroused may help marshal public opinion against bills pending in Congress for the purpose of extending the scope of this order and of giving congressional authority to it. Holding in mind, however, the strong pressure which is being brought to bear at Washington by the Department of Labor, as well as by other influential interests and individuals, it is possible that before this article appears, proposals providing for the voluntary or compulsory registration of all aliens will already have been enacted into law, since the Senate recently passed a bill to authorize the issuance of certificates of admission to all aliens. Should a similar bill be defeated in the House, strong attempts will undoubtedly be made during the next regular session of Congress to enact a measure providing for the registration of aliens. Only by concerted effort on the part of those who recognize the vital issues involved will it be possible to defeat such proposals.

In the meantime, let us watch with closest attention the administration of the new order issued by the Department of Labor. Surely, effort will be made to have this order rescinded if, as is feared, it should lead to abuse of power on the part of those responsible for its administration. The issue involved is far-reaching—one which must be of direct concern to the native as well as to the foreign-born, of particular interest not only to liberals but to all who take an interest in questions of law and government, regardless of their political or social philosophy.

The Pessimism of an Optimist

By ROSALIE MANNING

LENOX HILL Neighborhood Association has opened its new home at 331 East Seventieth Street, New York City. Looking back to 1916, when what is now known as the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association was housed in a three-story, sixteen-foot house on East Seventy-second Street, it seems incredible that the work has grown till the new building—perhaps the largest settlement house in the world—is already too small.

We are often asked the reason for this tremendous growth and how it has been possible, without a penny of endowment, to raise the immense budget necessary to carry on the activities successfully and to build without a mortgage. Though it is always difficult to be sure of the cause of complex results, the staff and neighborhood groups attribute any social or financial success, in the first place, to a careful study of the district and, secondly—and of prime importance—to a continual consultation on the part of the staff with the neighbors in order to discover directly from them their needs and desires, accompanied by a readiness to cooperate with them in carrying out their plans.

Though the neighbors themselves know better than the staff the difficult problems which confront them, very often we understand better than they how to solve these problems. In turn, we explain to them our problems, financial and otherwise, and as a result of this frank consultation on both sides mutual understanding is promoted. And so, due to this spirit of cooperation, they flock to the settlement, and help to the best of their ability to make it self-supporting. Thus it is that a good team-work between Fifth Avenue and Avenue A is fostered.

The neighborhood is cosmopolitan. Thirty-seven nation-

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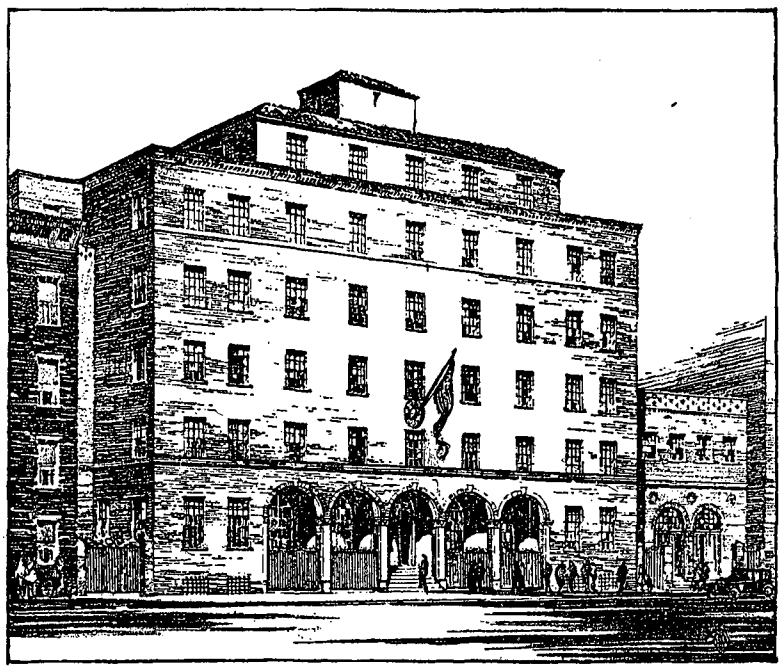
alities enjoyed the facilities in our house and on the playground last summer. Since Czechoslovaks, Hungarians and Italians come in largest numbers, these groups have been given special rooms and have themselves raised funds to furnish their quarters as nationality centers. A visit to Lenox Hill Settlement will be rewarded by seeing these rooms decorated in colors, using the attractive peasant designs familiar to the natives of Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Then, too, the building is made picturesque and unusual by having a lodge room with all the thrones, altars, etc., necessary to conduct the meetings of the mutual-benefit organizations of various nationalities. Once or twice a month some forty organizations take their turn in using this beautiful place. The groups are not asked to combine meetings, hence there is perfect harmony between organizations even though the room is used by the Pontremolese Society, the Sons of County Cork, the Foresters, the Komensky Society, and the American-Hungarian Civic Club. And of course the children and young people have not been neglected. There are nursery schools, kindergartens, club- and classrooms, gymnasiums, an auditorium and a swimming pool.



Nothing is lacking in the new Lenox Hill House, which cost over three-quarters of a million dollars—land, building and equipment

The new Lenox Hill House is indeed a place of happiness filled with joy and laughter, but behind this there is always the shadow of change, and a resulting sadness that is not peculiar to this settlement alone. The sadness of the settlements is this. They establish themselves in districts; they win the hearts of their neighbors; but what should be their first and perhaps primary work is never attempted, that is, an effort to bring about the building of permanent and livable homes for the neighborhood people. And so there is a constant shifting and migration from the neighborhood, caused either through tenement deterioration or the destruction of buildings to make room for a different type of occupant. Not until neighborhood houses are surrounded by homes which really house the working class will the settlements succeed in the broadest sense of the term, no matter how beautiful and well equipped their buildings may be, nor how interested and capable may be the staffs.

To Train City Planners

By HENRY JAMES

ANY suggestions that a new variety of professional specialist should be trained is likely to elicit groans in this day of bewildering specialization. But specialists spring up in response to needs that declare themselves—seldom otherwise; and when there is work enough for them (and it is unlike other work), it becomes necessary to train them. Witness now the case of the city planner.

In recent years there has been much talk of city planning, town planning and regional planning. City planning was practiced in classical times, and is not a wholly new art, although it faces new problems and must use a new technique. It required no special name so long as architects and engineers were indistinguishable and men like Major L'Enfant could work in all three fields of design. But subsequently architects and engineers became specialists, and for three-quarters of a century after 1815 American towns were laid out by real-estate speculators rather than by men who had been trained to design. To what an extent we forgot for a while that communities should be thoughtfully designed is illustrated in a curious way by the entire omission from Theodore Roosevelt's Life of Gouverneur Morris of any reference to Morris' connection with the making of the New York Plan of 1811. Yet Roosevelt was an intelligent student of history and there was probably nothing that Morris ever had a hand in that has affected in intimate ways the mode of life of so many people as has the New York Plan of 1811.

During the last thirty years, an inevitable revival of interest in city planning has been rapid. The World's Fair in Chicago and the work of men like Burnham and the elder Olmsted—to name only two among the many who are gone or are still living—accelerated the change. The purely practical problems incident to the planning of sanitation and rapid-transit facilities in our modern urban centers have also focused attention on city planning. There have been legal and other questions, too. The need of skill and knowledge has become more and more apparent. Today there are official or unofficial planning commissions in about sixty-six towns and cities of the New York Region and the number in other parts of the country would be difficult to count.

Last summer a conference was called at Columbia University, upon the joint invitation of the chairman of the New York Regional Plan Committee and the president of Columbia, to consider how to promote instruction and research in city and community planning. The brief report

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of the conference stating the points agreed upon begins by saying that it proved to be the unanimous opinion of those present that—

The next twenty-five years will witness an unprecedented amount of city building in this country. The progress of science and invention is continually introducing new problems into city development, problems which aggravate the already existing need for trained guidance of city growth. There is no danger that the increasing demand for city planners will fail to call forth "experts" to attempt the work, but there is real danger that many of these will be men of poor training and narrow outlook, and that there will be no sufficient body of digested experience and doctrine to guide planners. . . . It is conceived that the time has come when more ample provision should be made for fundamental research, for the development of the profession, and for the training of younger men entering it.

In a recent issue of City Planning there appears a list of institutions, colleges and so on, which are already giving some instruction looking toward city planning. The list shows that there are already twenty-five institutions of higher learning which give such instruction in connection with courses in architecture, engineering, and landscape architecture. It shows a still larger number of institutions that provide some lectures or other instruction dealing with city planning in their departments of economics or sociology, or government and political science, or fine arts and civics. At one or two places, excellent work is being done; in most places the subject is merely nibbled from one or other of a variety of angles of approach. Indeed, one point that must impress any one who examines this instructive list is that it offers abundant evidence of the complexity of the subject. As Paul U. Kellogg said at the conference at Columbia, city planning is one of the newer integrations. The chief reason why an effort to arrange larger and better facilities for research and instruction should be made is that the collaboration of several kinds of specialists is needed. Such cooperative efforts have to be specially organized. To quote the report of the Columbia conference:

City planning is not merely a field for the application of the skill of any single profession; e. g., architecture, landscape architecture, engineering. City planning must draw upon several arts and sciences, such as architecture; engineering (civil, traffic, structural, etc.); landscape architecture; political economics of transportation and distribution, etc.); science of government (municipal, county, state, federal); sociology; sanitary science; physical geography; publicity, public movements and organizations, etc. A competent city planner must be able to coordinate the physical aspects as well as the functions of the objects and structures making up any scheme of civic development. He must be able to give the contributions of knowledge coming to the problem from many sources a common language and a unified and worthy expression. In other words, he must be trained to design the materials and objects which go to make up the physical environment of the community—ground forms and vegetation, buildings and structures of all kinds. Therefore, even though it may be impracticable for any one man to be a master of all aspects of city planning, a city planner should be a master of one, at least, which provides training in design. He should also possess a suffcient understanding of the manner in which others impinge upon his total problem to be able to coordinate the efforts of other specialists in any project of research, teaching, or practice.

The conference went on to discuss certain practical questions concerning the structure and methods that it would like to see adopted in an ideal institute, school or university department, and also considered very tentatively certain budgetary estimates. It is too soon to expect results from this conference, but it is certainly to be hoped that it may help to enlarge and strengthen some one or more of the excellent efforts that are already being made in certain universities. It is not too much to say that it will be a hideous misfortune if the new towns and suburbs that are coming into being all over the country have their future patterns determined by subdividers of the Babbitt order. It will also be a calamity if—to paraphrase the conference report—the self-styled city planners who will offer their services are men of one-sided training and narrow outlook, working without an adequate body of doctrine and well-studied experience to guide them. Yet that is a danger, undeniably. Hence the conference and hence the importance of its conclusions.

Trailing the Town Row

By HELEN MAYERS

SOMETIMES you could and sometimes you couldn't, and sometimes there wasn't any to trail. People are amazingly protective about the towns they live in. Its virtues become their virtues, and its failings—well, one just doesn't talk about them. "It's like asking a man to discuss his mother!"

The mild-mannered gentleman who had called to ask the minister's version of the recent school-board election that had split the town in two, was met with a torrent of righteous indignation. He had been referred to the minister as one who had remained non-partisan throughout and as capable of taking a detached view of the situation. But though the town papers had been playing up the election, and a libel suit growing out of the campaign was occupying the front pages, the first citizens were singularly non-committal. No eloquence could fire them with sufficient zeal for social advancement to make them unlock the town skeleton.

For that was what was being sought. The Inquiry had been delving into most of the conflicts to which the social body is heir. They had been dubbed "specialists in rumpuses." Wherever colored and white, Oriental and westerner, Catholic and Protestant and Jew fell out, there was The Inquiry's special concern. They had ventured, too, into the mazes of industrial dispute and international misunderstanding. Seemingly they had sprinkled salt on the tail of every species of difference alive. Then suddenly their attention was called to a new specimen, a kind of freak, cutting across all classifications—the community conflict, better known by its common name of town row. . . . Armed with field glasses, butterfly net and a pocketful of salt, they set forth.

"Have you a little rumpus in your town?" they asked hopefully of every friend they crossed. Sometimes they heard tell of a perfect specimen, not many miles away. But when the train pulled in at the local station, an alarming peace pervaded the scene. No one had heard of a town row

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here, not even the editor of the weekly paper, who would have been as eager for the bit of news as any one. Sadly they turned homeward, wondering what mechanism of projection had been at work in the mind of the friend that had urged them on the defenceless hamlet.

But elsewhere they were better rewarded. They found conflicts of many kinds and degree, between many types of groups, aroused by a wide variety of issues. Some were unexpressed but imminent; some acute and violent; some of a "low-grade chronic" variety. Sometimes it was the farmers embattled against the townspeople; the hill section opposed by "the other side of the tracks;" the Methodists against the Baptists; or two rival organizations or leaders. Sometimes the difficulty arose over such homely concerns as hitching-posts and watering-troughs; sometimes it was fraught with the wider implications of academic freedom and liberalism. The school system formed the center of the greatest number of controversies.

Yet it didn't seem to matter just who the people were that were differing, nor what it was they were differing about. No neat formula could be derived from the cases that would fit all those in the same category. The school quarrels were all different, and so were the church quarrels. It was not what people called themselves, but how they acted, that made the distinction.

Sometimes they acted very unwisely, as later events would prove. They laid plans and changed policies without consulting the others concerned in the changes. They aroused deep resentment by patronizing less-powerful groups, and often found their plans wrecked because they had lost the confidence of the others whose cooperation was necessary to the success of their project. Often the dispute arose because of a suspicion that one group was using underhand methods or was favoring its own interests at the expense of the rest of the community. When social pressure was resorted to, to overwhelm the opposition, the conflict was intensified and obvious ways of accommodating interests overlooked. It often happened, too, that the pot was calling the kettle black when a little investigation would have clarified the situation and have done away with most of the smoke.

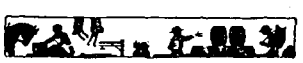
But it wasn't all discouraging. In many instances, wisdom and imagination were being displayed. People had learned to anticipate difficult situations and to plan their programs with an understanding of the mind and mood of all involved. They had learned the importance of "saving face" for the opposition, and of including them in all deliberations. They had found, too, that the best way to "save face" for themselves was to accept with grace the inevitable changes that time had wrought. They had discovered ways of handling obstreperous individuals by relating them to the group purpose. And they had recognized the "inevitability of gradualness" in planning for community development and change.

In some instances they had gone farther in their thinking and doing. They had conceived of their community problems in the broadest terms and had evolved ways of achieving a true integration of community interests. In one community, the traditional mistrust between two groups was dissipated by a recognition of the interdependence of their economic interests. In another, the school was utilized to promote contacts between two groups, transforming antagonisms bred of strangeness and misconception into friendliness and a recognition of oneness. In one instance, long-standing factionalism gave way before the discovery of a vivid common interest. In another, an unofficial and disinterested group found it possible to accomplish what could not be accomplished through the restricted channels of official action. When nominal groupings in one community were replaced by new and more vital unities, rivalry disappeared. By aiding a minority group to self-realization, their integration within the community was affected without friction or the loss of their distinctive contribution.

ALL sorts of people have cooperated in a study of community conflict conducted by The Inquiry to find out how, in specific situations, local disagreements arise and grow; what are the factors that intensify the troubles; and at what points an intelligent technique can prevent the spread of the dispute and set in action the means of adjusting differences. One result of this study is a small book about to be published by The Inquiry under the title, Community Conflict. The present article tells of some of the things which the study revealed as troublesome or helpful in efforts to bring about an integration of the various interests affected. The booklet is obtainable from The Inquiry, 129 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.

In short, there were found no infallible rules for dealing with conflict, no foolproof tools upon which one can rely with easy certainty. "Vigilance and sympathy," sensitivity to changing conditions and alertness to the needs and desires of the various groups concerned, were required for the discovery of a genuine solution, emotional as well as intellectual. Only so was the energy behind the threatened conflict harnessed and turned to constructive uses. So was growth furthered and the possibilities inherent in the life of the community realized.

Such, at least, are the tentative conclusions drawn from the cases encountered. Other aspects of local-conflict situations may be revealed as the study proceeds. It is hoped that the present material may be amplified through the cooperation of those men and women, whether or not professionally concerned, who will contribute their experiences to this continuing inquiry into the nature of community conflict.



THE FIRST international forest park—four times the size of Yellowstone—is in the making. If a project sponsored by the Quetico-Superior Council, associated with the Isaak Walton League of America, to obtain a treaty between Canada and America to protect and expand the rare public values in the Rainy Lake watershed, is successful, such a park will be a reality. On one side of the boundary, the Quetico National Park in Ontario, on the other the Superior National Forest in Minnesota, will form the neuclei for the enlarged park. This proposed international domain, 14,500 square miles, is a wilderness sanctuary of forested lakeland, a veritable paradise for angler and huntsman and, under a new balanced plan of conservation will, it is hoped, be both an international playground and inter-

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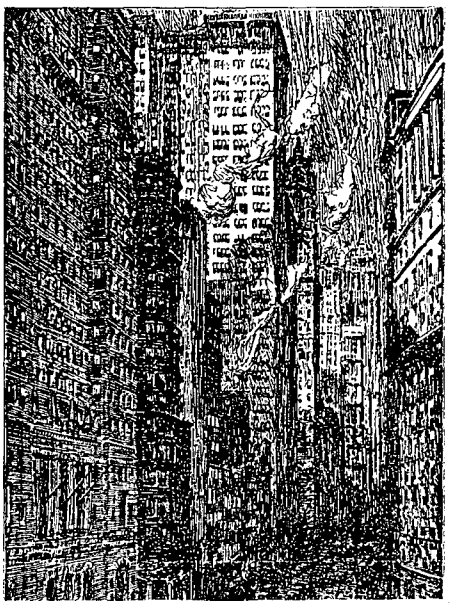
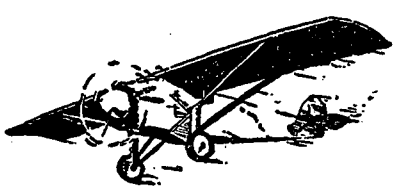
national forest reserve. The proposed treaty for international cooperation—which contemplates an advisory commission to be made up of the best forest, park and biological authorities from both countries—is endorsed by the United States Forest and Park Services as well as by conservationists on both sides of the international boundary-line interested in protecting border lakes. All lovers of natural beauty, and devotees of outdoor life—to say nothing of friends of international good-will—cannot but welcome this effort on the part of the United States and Canada to create an international domain. Headquarters of Quetico-Superior Council are at 1130 Baker Building, Minneapolis, where any further information desired may be obtained.



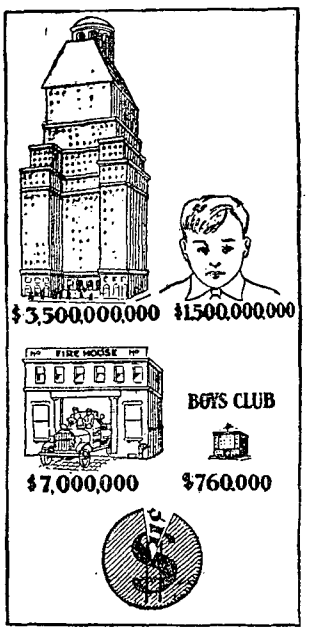
Courtesy National Safety Council

CITIES all over the country might well emulate Philadelphia's fight against unnecessary fire loss, sponsored by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. The accomplishment claimed as a result of a three-years program, in which the cooperation of the schools, industries, organizations and other civic associations was enlisted, is astounding. The first year the cut in fire loss was reported as $2,200,000, while during the second and third years of the program (1926 and 1927) the cut was increased annually to two and a half millions. The per capita loss of $2.08 for 1927 was but half the average loss for the whole country, and seventy-six cents under the average loss per capita for cities throughout the country. The only other city whose per capita loss was lower than Philadelphia's was Milwaukee, which boasts a per capita loss of but $1.98. Though the year 1927 has shown the first downward trend in fire loss for the country as a whole—and that an appreciable reduction of $82,000,000 less than the previous year—the total loss of $478,000,000 is still high. Four and nine-tenths per cent less than 1926, it represents a per capita loss of $4.01—compared to forty cents in London and sixty-eight cents in Glasgow. What's the matter with the U.S.A.?



WE ARE TOLD that every cloud has its silver lining. But sometimes, in this day and age of commercialism, we wonder whether the subject and predicate of this maxim should not be reversed—for instance when recently an airplane flew over New York City advertising a product through a radio loud speaker; and thus adding one more (unnecessary) noise to the general nerve-wracking din of the city. Some one has suggested such a nuisance amounts to a breach of the peace, and as such should be prohibited. Inquiry from the Division of Aeronautics, Department of Commerce, has brought forth the information that "there is no regulation promulgated by that office prohibiting broadcasting from planes—nor has the department knowledge of any city or municipal ordinance relating to this subject." It is the opinion of Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, that broadcasting from airplanes raises a very interesting point regarding the development of aviation from the standpoint of public convenience. In answer to our inquiry, Mr. Guggenheim states that he feels the control of air traffic—and particularly the control of noise resulting from the airplane or from its use as a means of advertising—is a very important aspect of aviation. It is probably "desirable," he says, "that the public should be protected in some way through air-craft legislation."

Doctors agree that city noise has a deleterious effect on nerves and general health. An anti-noise society recently organized in New York City suggested that any article advertised by noise be boycotted. At least the danger is recognized—and that is a most hopeful sign.



For every dollar for fire protection in New York City, only eleven cents for boy protection

THE 1929 Year Book of the Boys' Club Federation carries statistics that leave no doubt as to the constantly increasing effectiveness of that organization. Besides, for the first time, figures of the Boys' Clubs of the United States of America are compiled separately. A total of 20,122 new boy members joined the federation in the past year—the largest annual increase ever recorded—bringing the total enrollment in the United States up to 218,393. There are now 110 Boys' Clubs buildings owned by clubs in the United States—the value of land and buildings being over thirteen and a half million dollars, an increase of more than one and a quarter million during the year. As might be expected the greatest growth is in well-established clubs that have already secured new and large buildings. The Boys' Club of Boston heads the list with a membership of 11,186 boys and two buildings, while New York comes second with two buildings and 10,749 boys enrolled. Average membership in all clubs is 941. Ninety-two clubs report savings banks with 13,223 boy depositors.

Possibly no single club is more active than the Chicago Boys' Club which has taken as its slogan *pro tem* "Five New Clubs a Year for Five Years." Twenty-five new clubs at a total cost of five millions of dollars is the self-imposed goal of that organization. This program was decided upon after a study of conditions attending Chicago boy life made by the Boys' Club Federation. Of the approximately 282,690 boys between eight and eighteen years of age in Chicago, only 40,711 are being served by specialized boys' work agencies, hence the federation believes more clubs are needed. Further evidence is the fact that one year's record of juvenile-court complaints in Chicago totalled 19,566 boys, of which 1,644 were brought before the judge.

This proposed investment of five million dollars should, therefore, the Boys' Club believes, bring ample returns in tax reduction, to say nothing of dividends in future manhood. Catering especially to boys eighteen years of age and under, taking them as young as six and providing them with play and guidance, the Boys' Club aims to safeguard youth of the country during the dangerous period of early adolescence, when so many criminal careers are begun.

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Child Labor in Wisconsin Beet Fields

By ISABELLE STRONG ALLEN

PUBLIC interest was aroused several years ago when it was realized that many families traverse the continent following the vegetable and fruit crops eastward and northward from California and the South, the whole family working as truck-farm laborers. Tracing these migrant families, it was found that the children were being deprived of consecutive schooling and wholesome home life throughout their youth, and, as a result, were growing up with stunted minds and muscles. Publicity followed field studies; welfare workers and women's organizations protested, always to be met with a shrug and the passing of responsibility to "somebody else."

Hired workers between ten and seventeen years of age number more than one-tenth of Wisconsin's half-million population under seventeen. Trade and agriculture are the heaviest employers of these 56,382 children. Michigan and Illinois figures are 19 per cent and 13 per cent, as against Wisconsin's 31.5 per cent employed in agriculture.

The beet families—"beeters"—are newly arrived or older immigrants from Austria, Germany, Hungary, Russia and "Little Russia." They come to Wisconsin beet fields from cities like Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Lincoln, Nebraska, to begin work as soon as the snow is off the ground, sometimes by the middle of April. All ages are put on the land to carry on hand cultivation during the growing season, pulling and hoeing the weeds and "blocking out" the rows. "Blocking" means cutting out chunks of earth and plants as soon as four leaves have appeared, in order to thin the beets to one plant in every twenty-two inches. When the factory sends word that it is time to harvest, the "beeters" dig out and stack the beets after knocking off adhering soil and cutting off the crown and leaves with one swift stroke of the sharp topping-knife.

The farmers who plant beets put in from five to twenty acres. The yield averages ten tons to an acre, running occasionally to twenty tons. One beet family works twenty to thirty acres for twenty to twenty-five dollars an acre.

Two members of a local League of Women Voters visited a beet-growing region early last July. One of the families visited had driven the nine hundred miles from Lincoln in their open car the last week in May when their frail-looking baby was one month old. The young father said he "didn't think the ol' car would stand many more trips," but they were going to try to go back in it in November. A hammock was hung under the back cover for the baby. The parents displayed this arrangement with pride, explaining that the baby could sleep in it when they took the car out to the fields. There were three other children, the oldest having attended school in that district the year before, though she was small for six years.

The one door was locked and the windows closed on the sultry afternoon when the visitors arrived at the next family's shack home about four o'clock. Evidently the visitors were observed from afar, for the whole family soon drove in. All inquiries were cheerfully answered. The mother apologized for being in her field overalls, muddy and damp. She stood nursing her baby throughout the talk. They get out in the field by six in the morning, she explained. She hated to bring the little girl in from the field at nine to "clean her up for school—when I need her to mind the baby." It is a very long walk to the school for a little child, but the father had no intention of taking her in the car. He gave a clear comparison of the total school attendance required by Nebraska and Wisconsin laws respectively and consoled himself by saying, "Anyhow, they only make them go part of the time." He chuckled when telling that the family left Lincoln at four o'clock of the afternoon of the first day on which they were allowed to take the children out of school—"Quick get-away we made."

Courtesy of National Child Labor Committee

When spring comes up from Southland
And all the birds are gay,
It is time to think of children,
Who never get to play.

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In another family visited, the mother, a woman of fifty-three, sat sewing. In broken English she told the visitors that she does not *"arbeiten* in the beets any more—too much to do *im Hause*—the floor *zum Reinmachen* from the muddy boots, *und viel Brot* to bake." The oven of the big wood-and-coal range was full of bread pans and the heat in the clean little shack was stifling. Like all the homes visited, the building was of drop-siding faced with tar paper. It had three rooms, and was about thirty by twelve feet, set on the ground with no foundation. This family owns two houses in Lincoln where a married son lives. The visitors complimented the *Hausfrau* on the clean floors, general orderliness and the fresh sash curtains at the little windows. Ten people were housed in the three tiny rooms from June to November.

The next place visited was locked and no family appeared during a prolonged wait. There was a pile of empty milk cans and bean cans and the yard was littered with refuse. There was no attempt at a vegetable or flower garden as at many of the other places.

Social workers and public officials are met with problems developing among beet families. Last summer a twenty-two-year-old husband was released from a month's imprisonment in the county jail on desertion charges made by his thirteen-year-old wife—both "becters." They were married before coming to Wisconsin, and the girl-wife was sent back to her father and stepmother, who threatened to commit her to a reform school in Nebraska. Later, it was learned that she disappeared between Chicago and Kansas City.

School superintendents in beet-growing districts find their attendance averages brought down by the irregular attendance of the beet children. The families move from district to district. The children are too tired to study, and they reflect their parents' resentment against school requirements.

The parents compel children even under five years of age to work. A year ago one father was labored with by the school superintendent for forcing his children to work while he sat in the shade and watched them. During their noon rest hour he set them at household tasks. Resenting criticism and compulsory school laws, he did not return to the same neighborhood the next season.

County superintendents have met in Milwaukee to discuss this problem but see no remedy for an acute situation which was even more serious before the State Industrial Commission was given oversight. After several years of defeat, a bill was passed empowering the commission as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Industrial Commission to fix reasonable regulations relative to the employment of children under sixteen years of age in cherry orchards, market gardening, gardening conducted or controlled by canning companies, and the culture of sugar beets and cranberries, for the purpose of protecting the life, health, safety and welfare of such children.

This section became effective May 25, 1925, and in its supervisory capacity the commission has worked out regulations, including:

Regulation of Employment of Migratory Children in Sugar-Beet Fields. To Parents:—Children under 14 years of age must not be permitted to work in sugar-beet fields more than 8 hours in any day, nor more than 48 hours in any week, nor before 7 a.m., nor after 7 p.m.

Children under 14 years of age who have not finished the eighth grade in school must not be permitted to work in sugar-beet fields during school hours when the school in the district in which they are living is in session.

Wisconsin's child-labor law dates from 1867, and has never been construed to affect children in agriculture. In 1925 this understanding was enacted into law:

Nothing in section 103.05 to 103.15 inclusive [the child-labor law] shall be construed to forbid any child from being employed in agricultural pursuits.

At the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the National Child Labor Committee, held last May in Memphis, Dr. Richard A. Bolt of the University of California, stated,

Normal development cannot be carried on under the cramping and confining conditions of modern industry and hard farm labor. The big muscles of the child are growing relatively more rapidly than the heart and lungs. Any severe strain at this period may do irreparable harm, causing stunted growth, poor posture, and dislike for out-of-door pursuits. Migratory child work is open to many hazards of fatigue and infection. The health menace of child labor will be eliminated only when the child itself is emancipated from child labor.

"Old Trails for New Explorers"

An Experiment in Workers' Education

By HILDA WORTHINGTON SMITH

THE Bryn Mawr Summer School students on the last night of the term were gathered in Pembroke Arch at Bryn Mawr College, making plans for winter work. The New York girls were discussing the possibility of combining a study program with the slack seasons in their trades—trades such as millinery and the garment industry where, according to these students' own reports, work had never been so scarce. Various extension classes in New York were considered, but to all of them the students had objections—they were too far advanced, or came at the wrong time, or were too expensive. One girl recalled her experience in a large evening class under an extension department in a city college. "I sat through that class for eight months," she said. "I didn't have the nerve to get out, but I didn't understand one word all winter."

Suddenly one student said, "Why can't we have our own part-time school? Then we could go on with what we want to study, with the sort of teaching we are used to."

Acting on this suggestion and as the result of further discussion with students and teachers at the Summer School, a committee was organized representative of the various groups who might be interested in such a plan. The Summer School organization and the Women's Trade Union League, where many of the Summer School students were attending evening classes, were of course concerned. Two other educational institutions in the city, Columbia University Extension Department and the Metropolitan

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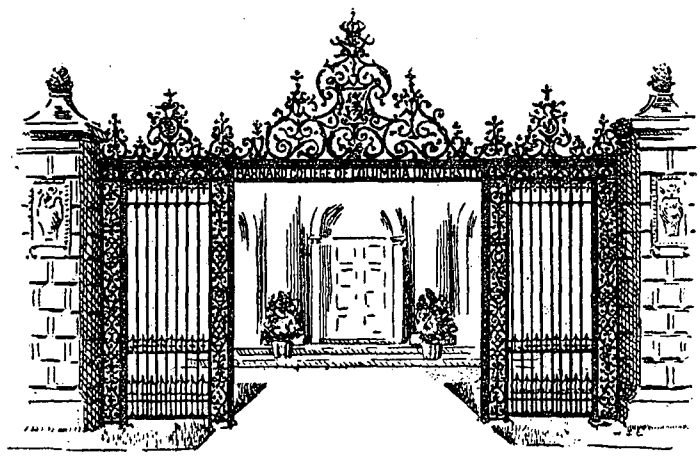
Museum of Art, had recently discussed the question of a program of classes adapted especially to the needs of adult industrial workers. These two groups when consulted showed the greatest desire for cooperation in this field. The Metropolitan Museum of Art was planning a class on Saturday afternoons and offered to work with the new committee in adapting material to the needs of industrial workers. Columbia University Extension Department, through interest in the Summer School for Women Workers at Barnard, had made an appropriation for a workers' class, but plans for such a class had not yet been put into effect. This appropriation was readily offered to the newly organized committee for the salary of a teacher, and a meeting was called with representatives from the Women's Trade Union League, and the Summer Schools for Women Workers, representing both the Bryn Mawr and the Barnard Summer Schools, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Columbia Extension Department, together with women workers, students of the Summer Schools, who were eager to have such a class.



American economic history was the subject chosen by this committee, with Mary Griffiths as the teacher. Miss Griffiths had had long experience in workers' classes in New York City and in the Bryn Mawr Summer School. It was decided that the new course should be given in units of five weeks, the first unit to study American history till the Revolution, the second unit the period from the Revolution to the Civil War, and the third unit the time from the Civil War to the present. Instruction in English was to be part of the course. At the Metropolitan Museum it was arranged that the supplementary course in art should illustrate the life of these periods, and should also introduce the students to the history of industry in the early colonial days.

Saturday morning and Wednesday evening were finally decided upon as the time for the class sessions, with an additional hour on Saturday afternoons at the Metropolitan Museum for the art course. The morning and evening periods included instruction, and also a period for reading and study. The Museum course is open to others beside the morning class students, but the industrial workers who attend the morning class regularly are expected to register for all three periods of instruction. The Women's Trade Union League offered its classrooms free of charge for the new group of students.

The Saturday-morning hour, of course, is the innovation in this plan. Discussion in the committee showed that those interested in the class included three groups of workers; those working on the five-day week; others who could arrange to be away from work on Saturday morning; and the unemployed. The latter group was in the majority. At once serious problems were apparent. Could industrial workers who, after a long period of unemployment, had at last found work, afford to give up the Saturday-morning wage, sometimes as much as five or six dollars? Even if they could afford this financial loss, would their bosses let them off? Could the unemployed risk the chance of new jobs? And, looming over the other questions in a black cloud of anxiety, could unemployed workers put their minds on a study program?

A folder was issued describing the class, under the name, Old Trails for New Explorers, a name suggested by an old map reproduced on the folder marking the trails of the pioneers throughout the United States. The committee decided that each student should pay a fee of $2.50 for the five-weeks course, twenty-five cents for an instruction period.

Helen Heermann, a former tutor in the Bryn Mawr Summer School, was asked to take charge of the organization and administration of the new class. The publicity folder with a letter explaining the plan was sent out to all former students of the two summer schools, to a selected list of labor unions, organizations and schools. An article was published in the daily papers and in the labor press of New York City. Local unions were visited, and officials asked to help interest their members. When the first session of the class was called, early in December, fifteen women workers, almost all from the garment and the millinery trades, were ready to try the experiment. An attempt to enroll men from industry for the class has so far been rather unsuccessful, probably because of longer hours in their trades, although one postman who is free on Saturday morning has registered for the class.

AFTER the first two weeks of the class, the attendance had decreased from the fifteen originally enrolled, to eight. The others had been forced to drop out because of pressure of home responsibilities, a short busy season in their own trades, illness, or the realization that the work was too advanced or too intensive. The eight students remaining came with the greatest regularity, and were able to maintain a high standard of work.

According to the report of the instructor:

> The class is conducted on the assumption that this group of students really wants to know something of the economic development of the United States. Each student, therefore, outside the classroom, reads from at least one book, about twenty pages a week, and comes prepared to discuss the subject under consideration; books, notes, atlases, and outline maps are freely used during the discussion. There are no formal lectures. A written review each week gives the students opportunity to test their grasp of the points covered, and gives practice in English.

The students attending regularly did all the assigned work, in spite of home responsibilities, lack of facilities for study and little leisure time. This systematic program of study in connection with the class contrasts with the usual evening class program where little outside work can be expected or required.

When the committee met again at the end of the first period of five weeks, it was evident that the students who had attended so faithfully in spite of serious difficulties were

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carrying a heavy financial burden. A few girls who might have worked on Saturday mornings had lost wages; the unemployed, still in the majority, were spending extra carfare and money for meals before or after the class. A feeling of anxiety was apparent in the group. While they themselves intended to continue the class even at financial loss, they said they found it hard to interest any other workers in such a plan. In the light of discussion and the evident economic pressure the class entailed, the committee decided on two new features: remitting the fee of twenty-five cents a lesson, and also offering a small scholarship of three dollars a week in order that the class might not create a heavy financial burden for the eager students. The second unit is just beginning work under this new plan, with twelve students enrolled, all qualified for fairly advanced work.

It is still too early to say how such a morning class for workers will succeed. The economic question looms large, and may present insuperable difficulties. There is no doubt of the attitude of these workers toward this new opportunity. The "chance to study in the daytime," as one worker put it, means everything to them. They are getting what they hoped from the class, and are determined that even this short period of daytime study may be extended to other workers. A small beginning now, with the inevitable coming of the five-day week, may sometime lead other workers to new possibilities for the use of leisure time.

Conserving Young Workers: Two Programs

By CLARE L. LEWIS

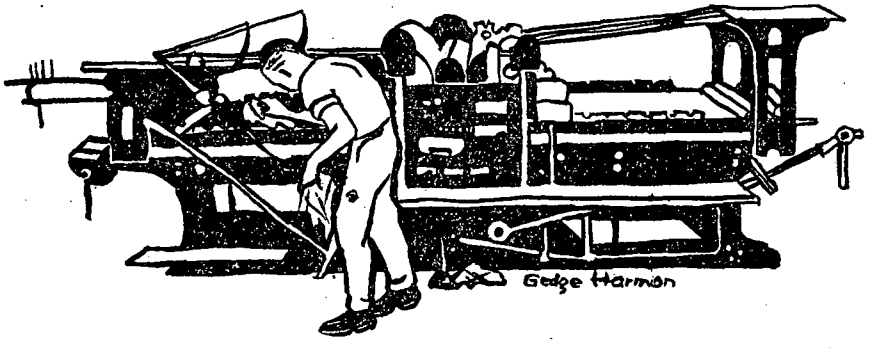
Drawings by Gedge Harmon for The Consumers' League of Cincinnati

THE old, old clash between the materialist and the idealist is seen in two programs recently issued, one by the National Manufacturers' Association and one by a group of instructors at the Harvard Summer School of 1928, recently published in the New York World. Both concern the conservation of America's young workers during the years, from fourteen to eighteen or so, when they are fitting their necks to the yoke of life.

Many persons have racked their brains over this matter. At what age should a child be allowed to leave school and go to work? How much education should he be required to absorb first? In training, where does the school's responsibility stop and the employer's begin? What is to be done with a child who hates school, who is a drag on his class and a worry to his teacher because he does not fit in? Would he be better off trying his luck in the labor market?

According to the two latest groups to wrestle with these questions, the public schools are badly at fault. The schools, they agree, have failed to supply an adequate preparation for life. This is one point on which they do agree. As to the reasons for the failure, and as to desirable remedies, they are as wide as the poles asunder.

The Manufacturers' Association wants schools, the very best schools and plenty of them, but it holds that some of the existing compulsory education laws are too stringent. These laws, it says, often defeat their purpose by keeping in school many defectives, laggards and general misfits, who are an unjust and disrupting influence to the good students, and who are themselves confirmed in habits of idleness and failure of which they can only be cured by allowing them to go to work. The highschools, too, say the manufacturers, are too frequently used as mere "pleasure resorts" by pupils who are not at all interested in getting a real education.



The remedy this group proposes, then, is to grease the slides from school to work. They advocate letting a child go to work at fourteen if he has completed the sixth grade at that age. Let the state establish higher standards if it wishes, but "in no wise should these standards prevent the employment of physically able children over fourteen who are unable or unwilling to go further in school than the sixth grade, and who in the judgment of their parents or guardians would be better employed at work." And after fourteen there should be no age standards "arbitrarily set," but physical and mental fitness for the particular job sought should be the test. Highschools should rigidly exclude pupils who cannot or will not use the courses worthily for education. As to compulsory part-time schooling after the child has left full-time school, the manufacturers suggest four hours a week as a required minimum.

IT is hardly necessary to point out what some groups interested in child welfare think of the theory that the crumbs a child can pick up in the first six grades constitute an adequate educational equipment for a fourteen-year-old. America rather plumes itself on educating its children, and suggestions to lower the standard are not likely to be popular.

Most people, though, will agree with the manufacturers' recommendations for improving the schools. These are, briefly: better-trained teachers; less politics in the schools; more competent school management; adequate provision for subnormal and defective children; and, finally, special vocational schools to be used, not as a mere refuge for those who fail themselves, but by boys and girls who really want and will profit by the training these schools give. The program includes state issuance of employment certificates, rather than local; physical examination of the young worker before each new job; the maximum of a forty-eight-hour week for workers under sixteen and no night work between 9 P. M. and 7 A. M.; and laws forbidding the employment of children in hazardous occupations, "with those hazards carefully defined."

Quite a different conception of the

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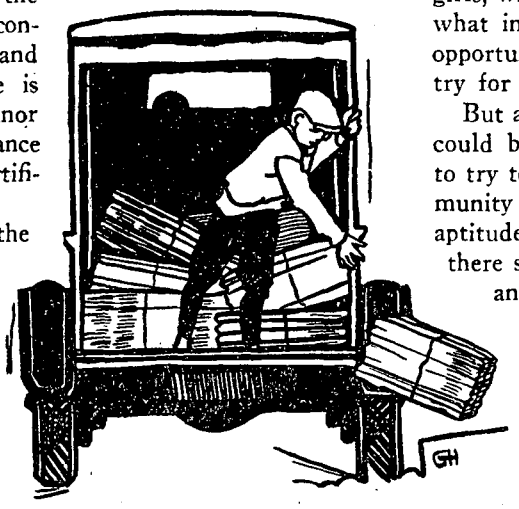
problem has the Harvard group. They are, perhaps, idealists, but practical idealists; they suggest nothing that cannot be done if enough people agree on it and on the way to do it. They do not go into hours of work, employment certificates, physical examinations, the working age, or compulsory-education requirements. They go upon the basis that the schools do not, as now constituted, give the child a fair chance, and that until the schools do this there is not much use in discussing such minor points as compulsory school attendance and how and when employment certificates should be granted.



And what is the trouble with the school system? Too rigid. Not adapted to modern needs. Where the manufacturer says, "Release the maladjusted school child and let him get his training in a job," the educator says, "Modernize the schools, make the curriculum flexible, and maladjustment will largely disappear."

The Harvard group believes strongly, too, in vocational guidance. Its plan includes not only the enlightened adaptation of the schools to the ever-growing, ever-changing needs of boys and girls, but an extensive scheme of occupational guidance and supervision of all children under eighteen years of age. It holds that young job-hunters and job-holders are "the joint responsibility of the community, the state, and the employer," a trust they should cooperate to meet.

The employers' part would be to furnish—to schools and to duly-appointed guidance and placement agencies—full and definite information concerning occupations, their requirements and rewards. Such data would enable our educational authorities to adjust their curriculum to actual present-day needs. Schools would then be in a position to tell boys and girls, with due regard to their individual needs, what industrial and professional and cultural opportunities modern life offers, and how to try for them.

But as it is a rare child who knows what he could best do, or even what he really wants to try to do, it would be the duty of the community to provide tests for ascertaining the aptitudes and needs of all youngsters. Further, there should be many kinds of special schools and classes for those who need them (here, indeed, is a second point on which the educators and the manufacturers agree). Other provisions of the Harvard plan are a complete placement service for boys and girls who have left school; the use of continuation schools, where they exist, as an aid in the adjustment of youths to industrial life; and the establishment of extension and part-time classes wherever the demand is found for them.

Whether these two programs could be combined "retaining the best features of each" is a question, but at least it is encouraging that employers and educators are both hard at it discussing American youth. Out of such vigorous stirring of the educational-industrial pot, a worthwhile broth ought to result.

New Relationship Between Labor and Capital?

By ROBERT W. BRUÈRE

THE title of this note was the title of the conference held on February 2-3 under the auspices of the Labor College of Philadelphia, with the endorsement of the local Central Labor Union. All except the question mark, which is my own.

Ever since the American Federation of Labor at the Atlantic City convention adopted those famous resolutions (see The Survey, December 15, 1926, page 374) which have been widely interpreted as a declaration of a "new" policy, the Labor College of Philadelphia has been conspicuous among the agencies supported by the trade unions in attempting to develop the practical implications of those resolutions. On earlier occasions the college has conducted conferences on Old Age Pensions and Workmen's Compensation, on Employment, and on Waste Elimination in Industry. The last of these was designed to evoke "new" and more effective relationships between organized labor and management engineers, as the conference this year was designed to sound out the present situation with respect to the development of closer cooperation between capital and labor.

The result of this latest effort was rather startling. One of the leading management engineers of the country, Morris L. Cooke, came before the conference with a glamorous sheaf of suggestions—glamorous because of his manifest delight at the intimation that the trade unions might really welcome the cooperation of his profession in the development of "new" technical relations to management; Josephine Roche, vice-president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, spoke with the accent of an evangelist of collective bargaining with the standard orthodox trade unions as a solvent of the problem of industrial conflict, and staked her fame and fortune upon her faith in the willingness and capacity of the organized-labor movement to enter into dynamic cooperative relationships with her and other coal operators.

Whether representative of their groups or not, here were radical members of the "capitalist class," extending open arms to organized labor in response to the suggestion of the Labor College (and the Atlantic City resolutions) that labor was waiting for them with lamps trimmed and filled with oil. And what was the response of labor, or of those at the conference who spoke for labor? In effect it was this: Welcome, prodigals; at last *you* have seen the light! Have we not told you all the while that collective bargaining with us was the way to salvation? Recognize the unions, sign up with us—and *that* will be the new day!

Why should they have been so complacently self-sufficient? Why did so keen and able a labor leader as Gustave Geiges, president of the Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, and president, too, of the Labor College, make his dominant theme Universal Organization Essential in

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Newer Relations? Why did the representative of the United Mine Workers use Miss Roche almost exclusively to point a moral to those coal operators in the central competitive and outlying fields who had broken with them, when the union made the Jacksonville Agreement the Alpha and Omega of its industrial program? Why, more particularly, did Otto S. Beyer, "consulting engineer, International Association of Machinists," instead of welcoming certain of Mr. Cooke's suggestions for the modernization of collective bargaining, feel it necessary to declare his complete orthodoxy in the matter of collective bargaining and to explain that the entire program of management and labor cooperation as exemplified by the B. & O. plan—for which he has been so largely responsible—was really but a fulfillment of collective bargaining as the trade-union leaders of the last century conceived it?

As the conference developed, such questions inevitably emerged. New relationships between capital and labor? From the point of view of organized labor, what are they? "Beyond universal organization," i.e., universal recognition and collective bargaining with the trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, those who spoke for organized labor seemed to have nothing "new" in mind.

The attitude of the labor representatives in the conference, including Mr. Beyer, toward Mr. Cooke's paper on An Engineer's Approach to Labor Problems, was particularly interesting. Mr. Cooke has come to be recognized among his engineering colleagues almost as a champion of collective bargaining. In his recent presidential address before the Taylor Society he had declared his conviction that the organization of the workers on an effective basis and more particularly in trade unions, was in the public interest. He had not only declared his belief in the necessity of collective bargaining, but he had also expressed the opinion "that collective bargaining cannot be effective if the workers' group participating is restricted to a single plant or to plants owned by a single company; anything short of a national basis with regional and local subdivisions would probably be unwise from a social standpoint."

Further than this he had raised the question as to whether in view of the fact that such organizations of the workers must be considered a deep social need, it did not devolve upon members of his profession to cooperate with labor in their development. "If we should come to look upon some organization of the workers, such as labor unions, as a deep social need, might it not develop that practices which withdraw any group of employes from the support of such organizations, may become anti-social? If such proves to be the case, any employer setting up working standards, even above those demanded by labor organizations, and resisting the effective organization of his employes, may in fact be acting without a due regard for this deep social need."

BY this and similar declarations, Mr. Cooke had unequivocally committed himself to the fundamental philosophy of the trade-union movement. No representative of the management group has won a clearer right than Mr. Cooke to discuss the programs of organized labor from the engineer's point of view.

But Mr. Cooke ventured to suggest that "from our present outlook, even collective bargaining with its hard and fast two-sided line-up, seems terribly inadequate as a means of promoting those relationships which best present-day thought suggest should obtain as between employer and employe, or to use a more modern term, as between men and management. Collective bargaining certainly has an important place and perhaps always will in the matter of determining what is best as far as related to hours, wages and working conditions, but unless I am much mistaken, this old-time safeguard of the workers can in the future operate at 100 per cent efficiency and yet all may not be well."

And so he appealed to organized labor to promote a more vigorous type of adult education; to promote independent research into the characteristic social phenomena of the contemporary industrial situation; and especially "to acquaint itself with the newer ideas of the function of the group." This was probably strong meat, but in urging it, Mr. Cooke evidenced a high opinion of labor's capacity for leadership.

BUT he ventured to suggest that traditional collective bargaining was not entirely adequate, and consequently his entire statement received a cold welcome. Even Mr. Beyer, as I say, who might have been expected to develop the implications of Mr. Cooke's statement in terms of his own rich experience, apparently felt it necessary to disassociate himself from criticism of collective bargaining—from anything that might be interpreted as straying into unorthodoxy.

The final afternoon of the conference was given over to a consideration of the Mitten-Mahon brief of the Rapid Transit System of Philadelphia, under which the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, reputed to be one of the militant unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., placed its stamp of approval upon the company union built up by Mitten Management on the street railways of Philadelphia and Buffalo. One of the most remarkable clauses in that agreement is that in which the orthodox union accepts the company union as a standard by which its own performance is to be measured:

> So far as Philadelphia and Buffalo are concerned, conditions there are to remain as at present insofar as organized activities are concerned, it being desirable that the situation on these properties shall remain as at present in order that the standard of economic excellence of these companies now being operated by Mitten Management be the standard by which union performance in cooperating with Mitten Management on other properties shall be measured.

The agreement was subjected to drastic criticism by J. M. Budish, editor of Headgear Worker. But Mr. Budish, associated as he is with the "progressive" groups in the needle trades, received little support from the floor, except from a sprinkling of "comrades." When one of these called attention to the published endorsement of the Mitten-Mahon agreement by Brother Geiges of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, and asked for an explanation, this question was ruled out of order. Israel Mufson, secretary of the Labor College—in the absence of W. Jett Lauck, who had been invited to speak for the agreement—read published statements by Mr. Lauck and Mr. Mahon, interspersing them with restrained *obiter dicta,* which made it clear that he shared Mr. Budish's critical attitude. But for the most part—and notably in the case of the president of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, who presided at the meeting—such labor representatives as spoke from the floor gave the main issue raised by Mr. Budish a wide berth.

The discussion, or lack of discussion, served only to raise in the mind of the detached observer the further question as to whether the Mitten-Mahon agreement is to be taken as indicative of the direction in which the "new relations between capital and labor" are moving.

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Almshouse Care for Chronic Patients

By LUCILE EAVES

FOR ten years, Boston public authorities and social agencies have been trying to discover how citizens of modest incomes can obtain care during prolonged illness without going to the almshouse hospital; or, conceding this to be the only possible refuge, how it can be made acceptable to persons accustomed to self-support and decent associates. A number of studies of chronic illness have been made in Boston, most recent among them that conducted by the Boston Council of Social Agencies under the direction of Amy F. Hamburger, with Dr. Haven Emerson as consultant and Dr. Elliott P. Joslin as chairman of the medical advisory committee. Information gathered by hospital social-service departments and by the case workers of family-relief agencies, together with special studies of varying aspects of chronic illness by groups of graduate students, makes it possible to approach a nation-wide problem by analyses of experience in Boston. Yet although the data thus gained are more complete and accurate than for any other city, the magnitude of the subject is so great that the facts so far obtained give only a rough approximation of the numbers of chronic patients, their family and financial resources, and the amount and cost of the care which they are able to obtain.

The Boston city hospital for acutely ill patients is located on the mainland in a densely populated district. Its wards are always crowded, and when care is necessary beyond the two-week limitation ordinarily observed in hospitals for acute complaints, relatives and social workers may be confronted with the distracting problem of finding a place elsewhere. The Boston City Infirmary, with its attached hospital, is on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, about a half-hour's trip by boat, and this overcrowded Long Island Hospital is the place of last resort which is always accessible. But many patients would prefer an early death to the possibility of ending their lives in what they regard as a pauper institution, and relatives often make desperate efforts to spare them such a humiliating fate. Those who have sought this care in the past have been made unhappy by their isolation, as the inadequate boat service and restrictions in visiting hours discouraged friendly intercourse. Doctors, willing to serve as consultants, complained that a half day was required to make the trip to and from the island.

This unhappy situation aroused the sympathies of Mayor J. M. Curley, and in his inaugural address in 1922 he set forth a plan to move both the infirmary and hospital to the mainland. A site for the latter was acquired near the Harvard Medical School and other large, privately endowed medical and educational institutions. During the closing days of his term, plans were accepted which provided for a hospital with ten pavilions and various supplementary buildings, the whole to cost about $4,000,000. The contract was let for the construction of a portion of this plant. Mayor Curley's successor, M. E. Nichols, referred the matter of establishing this new and expensive group of municipal buildings to the Boston Finance Commission.

After thorough investigation and much consultation with experts, the Finance Commission reached the conclusion that the hospital plans and the site selected were unsuitable. The mayor was advised to abandon the site and to take steps to terminate the contract. It was urged that the Long Island plant, which was in good condition and valued at nearly $2,000,000, should be retained and improved, but should be supplied with better boat services. The commission recognized, however, that separate provision for—and better classification of—chronic cases was necessary. It was recommended that a chronic hospital be developed on another mainland site, and that this hospital take in primarily the more self-reliant patients, who should not be sent to Long Island, and that gradually selected cases be transferred from Long Island to the new hospital. A total of about $1,125,000 has been spent recently in improving the Long Island plant, but nothing has been done about the mainland chronic hospital and there are at present few prospects of care other than at Long Island for citizens who have small in-

THE almshouse over the hill or out on the island is especially dreary when those who must be its guests, willy-nilly, are not only penniless but sick. Yet in many communities, as in Boston, people without large means may find little choice but almshouse care when chronic illness strikes them. Out of the important group of studies of chronic illness made in Boston in recent years, Lucile Eaves tells of that city's need for public hospitals for the care of chronic patients, and of the recommendations made in the course of the survey of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, and in other studies, of supplementary means for solving the problems of chronic care. The legislative program announced by Governor Frank G. Allen in his inaugural address (see The Survey, February 15, page 653) includes the construction of a new state hospital unit for the aged chronic sick. Yet the chronically ill are by no means always the aged; and in two succeeding articles Lucile Eaves will tell what the Boston studies have revealed concerning this problem in the care of children and adults of both sexes.

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come and are unable to enlist the self-sacrificing services of friends or relatives.

The great need for hospitals for chronic patients was shown when, at the request of the Boston Finance Commission, medical social workers of six hospitals and of the Boston Dispensary investigated home conditions of 705 chronic patients referred to them during a period of about six months. Only 61 had homes adequate for their care; 57 could receive fairly good care at the earlier stages of their diseases; 97 had no homes and 490 were from unsatisfactory homes.

During the recent survey by the Council of Social Agencies, a census was taken of chronic and potentially chronic patients found in general and special hospitals on a given day. Information was gathered about 626 of the 707 chronic and incurable patients found occupying beds in eighteen hospitals on that day. The physicians considered that more than a third (222) of these patients were in need of continued care in hospitals for chronic cases, and that less than one in six (101) could be cared for properly in their homes with assistance from visiting nurses. During the sixteen months when medical and social agencies were endeavoring to record chronic cases for the survey, information was obtained about 4,316 persons who—to use the definition accepted in the survey—had suffered from a pathological condition which lasted more than three months, which definitely interfered with normal activity, and in which the problem of medical and nursing care was dominant. Since the largest two hospitals kept records for only three months, and the list did not include patients cared for in private homes without aid from social agencies, it seems probable that the group studied represents only a small sample of the total number of persons subject to the prolonged suffering of chronic diseases.

RECENT articles in The Survey have discussed the high cost of medical care during childbirth, surgical operations and other acute conditions for which hospital and expert nursing care are needed for a comparatively short time. The duration of the chronic diseases up to the time when the patient was reported was given for 3,830 cases located in the course of this survey. As only 570 of the 4,316 listed died while under observation by the social workers, the periods of illness for 3,746 were still incomplete. Yet 7 in every 10 of these chronic patients had been sick for one year or more, nearly 3 in 10 for five years or more, and more than 1 in 10 for ten years or more. Medical and nursing care during such prolonged illnesses as these often exhaust the savings of the unfortunate victims and strain to the utmost the endurance and resources of their families and friends.

Boston is exceptionally well equipped with generously endowed hospitals, yet the city's resources fall far short of what is needed by chronic patients who cannot obtain suitable care from relatives or friends, and are able to contribute little or nothing toward the cost of hospital services. The Finance Commission estimated that the minimum need for additional public resources was between two and three hundred beds, but that the full extent of the demand could be determined only when suitable means of care were offered. Privately supported Boston hospitals which receive chronic cases were asked to keep a record of applicants for admission during a three-months period. Six hospitals tried to keep the record, but several claimed that their reports were incomplete because of pressure of work and lack of clerical assistance. However, 270 applicants were recorded of whom 84 could not be admitted. This suggests that in the course of a year there might be a large number of patients who could not find care and accommodation in the privately endowed hospitals.

The reluctance of the city authorities to respond to the repeated urgent demands that a separate hospital for chronic cases be established on the mainland is explained partially by statistics presented in the Boston Council report. Only 23 of the 890 patients treated in the Long Island hospital during the year studied were discharged to care outside of public institutions. Since three in five of the Long Island patients were of the ambulatory type, it is evident that some sort of custodial institution is indispensable when care is given to such a large, homeless group of patients suffering from chronic illness.

THE cost of care may be lessened by cooperation between the hospital and such a custodial institution. The "A" rating given the Long Island hospital by the American Medical Association and American College of Physicians and Surgeons is evidence that its equipment and medical and nursing staff are satisfactory, yet the patient-day cost at Long Island is only $2.05, compared with $5.70 at two large privately endowed hospitals treating chronic cases. The reduction in cost is due partly to the utilization of the unpaid services of seventy-five inmates of the infirmary, and of outside labor given by prisoners from a neighboring island.

The difficulty of discovering a principle of selection by which the "more self-reliant" patients can be assigned to a new hospital might cause some embarrassment. Public officials cannot review the lives of patients in order to discover who are entitled to superior associates. The Boston Council report suggests that those willing to contribute something towards the cost of their care might be assigned to the proposed mainland hospital, but there were only six paying patients at the Long Island hospital during the year studied.

The Boston studies show a variety of community resources which should be developed to supplement suitable, publicly supported hospitals. The accommodations offered in private hospitals should be extended in accordance with well coordinated plans made by a central representative hospital group. Nursing homes should be registered and supervised by the state department of public welfare. It was urged that the overseers of public welfare should grant allowances adequate to provide care outside of hospitals for those of their clients for whom such treatment is socially and medically desirable. Various forms of out-patient care under supervision of specially trained social workers would mitigate the sufferings of chronic patients living in their own or foster homes.

THESE recent fragmentary studies of the care of chronic sickness made in Boston and other cities are giving the American public glimpses of the increasing difficulties experienced by those called on to meet one of the most overwhelming of life's hazards. Fully 80 per cent of our citizens have incomes which would make it difficult, or even impossible, to pay for medical and nursing care required during chronic illnesses. Sickness insurance provides for such needs in older European countries. Has the time come when the United States must consider this substitute for almshouse care?

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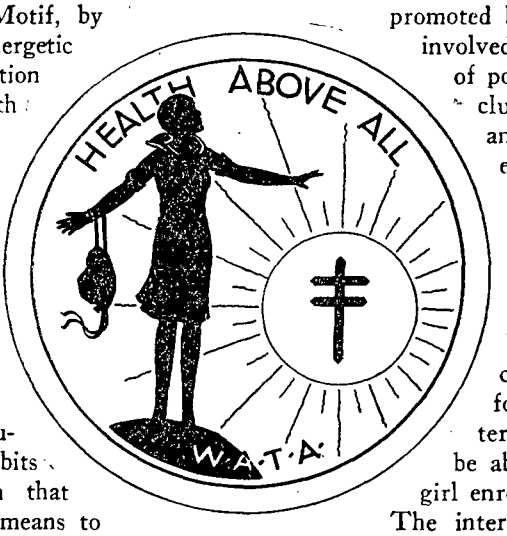
Wisconsin Girls Hit the Trail

WHETHER it is the craze for slimness and silk stockings, or the overstrain of jazz and work, that lies behind the statistics, the fact is becoming disturbingly evident that American girls have not shared in the benefit of the declining tuberculosis rates in this country as have their brothers of the same age, or their elders and youngers. Two years ago Cleveland, discovering that—from the age of fifteen on—the rates for girls soared far above those for boys, reaching a peak at twenty-four, put on a Girls' Health Year sponsored by the Anti-Tuberculosis League and the Girls' Council, ingeniously linking health and beauty (see The Survey, November 15, 1927. The Beauty Motif, by Virginia Wing). Last year the energetic Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association organized an experimental Girls' Health Trail in Milwaukee, which reached about eighteen thousand girls in a wide variety of organizations in that city. This year an even more ambitious program has been started, to carry the idea far and wide through the state, to country as well as city.



The purpose of this Girls' Health Trail is twofold: to focus attention on the high death-rate of girls of high-school and college age from tuberculosis; and to stimulate health habits among themselves by showing them that health is not an end in itself, but a means to things that every girl wants—good looks, charm and the like. Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan statistics for the past three years show that in these states at the highschool age two girls die of tuberculosis each year for each boy who dies of the same disease, though at most other periods of life the male death-rate exceeds the female.

While medical opinions differ as to the cause of this anomaly (see The Survey, February 15, 1928, What Lies Ahead in T. B.?, by Kendall Emerson, M.D.), there seems to be a general agreement that the germ of tuberculosis is abetted in its disastrous work by lack of sleep, the wrong kind of food, too little exercise and unsuitable clothing. Hence the present four-months program takes up proper eating in February, rest and exercise in March, healthful clothes in April, and the value of sunshine in May. The Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association is selling, at a very low cost, folders and posters for each of the four months, a combination health chart and health-and-beauty score card, Girls' Health Trail buttons, and a manual of instruction for leaders, with suggestions, stunts and methods which were found successful in the Milwaukee experiment.

So far as is known, this is the first attempt to make available for small groups of twenty-five or fifty girls a program which they could never hope to put on alone, since the art work, printing and so forth can be done economically only in large quantities. This health trail can be used in the country as well as in the city, where health programs are more easily promoted because greater numbers of people are involved. The association suggests a number of possible methods of financing. Luncheon clubs, fraternal groups, women's clubs and like organizations should be interested in sponsoring the idea. Newspaper subscription lists and straight contributions can also be used. Another method—all important because it enlists the interest and responsibility of the girls themselves—would be to charge each girl a small sum to cover the cost. For five hundred girls, for example, the total cost of the material furnished by the association would be about $13, or less than three cents per girl enrolled for the program.

The interest of the association does not stop with furnishing material, moreover. Its field workers and clinic teams are constantly following up local leaders to aid them with suggestions and sustain their interest. A monthly bulletin also is sent to participating groups to let them know of new stunts, publicity opportunities and the like.

Before the program started, twenty-four Wisconsin towns had signified their intention of joining in, and new recruits were being added day by day. In addition to local tuberculosis associations, the participants included county nurses, vocational schools, highschools, Y. W. C. A. groups, and city nurses. From a nurse on a Wisconsin reservation came a note saying, "I can think of no one so much in need of this health program as these Indian girls. Because of this need and my interest in the health work, I would like to assist them in taking advantage of it." This is the burden of many letters

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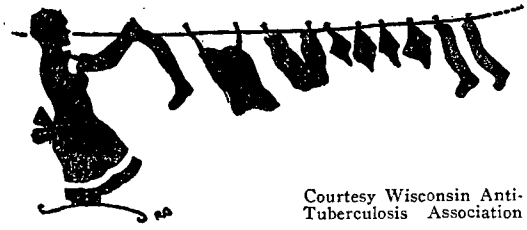
that have come in, expressing the enthusiasm of rural health workers who see a way to do through this what they could not have accomplished alone.

It is hoped that this Girls' Health Trail is only the beginning of a continuous, state-wide effort. "The results to be expected will be quite intangible," writes Herbert A. Jacobs, the director, "and we are not sure that we can measure them accurately. What we hope to do is to make a beginning—to stimulate leaders in girls' work into an effort to bring the health level of girls up to that of boys. Some indication of how effective our experimental health trail was last year can be gained from the number of unsolicited appreciations that have been coming in ever since last June. At least four welfare workers in factories have written to ask when the next health trail would start."



Courtesy Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association

Clothe your body on healthful lines!

The Supervisor Who Wouldn't

By MARJORIE MEYER

MR. LARSON lived six miles from town. His house was small and untidy, his farm buildings paintless and tipsy for want of repair. Yet his two hundred acres were the richest in the county and his bank account one of the biggest. He was the township supervisor. But he was not the usual kind—that public-health nurses find their greatest aid in helping hapless folk get well. My car frequently drove out the winding road to his farm, for it was often necessary to ask his help in needy cases.

One morning I drove out to ask help for Goldie, a forlorn child of twelve, undernourished, anemic, with chorea and bad tonsils—those prehistoric leftovers, the root of so much evil. Her family were renters on a run-down farm. Shabby and poor. There would need to be county help for Goldie before she could go to school again.

Mr. Larson's wife, a drooping, spiritless woman, told me her husband was down the lane fixing the fence. It was a long lane without a turning. At the far end I found him nailing a half-rotten board onto other more rotten boards that posed as a gate. He was a short man and little of soul, with a big voice but a wavering eye. He listened while I told him of Goldie's serious condition.

His eyes narrowed. "Do they own a car?"

"Yes. Dilapidated but necessary to get them to town ten miles away."

"But I don't give help to any one who owns a car."

I talked. His eyes wavered but his decision held.

I drove over to Goldie's home and made inquiries about the offending vehicle. It belonged in its disreputable entirety to Goldie's older brother who lived at home.

The Angel who manages my affairs—or tries to—looked at me and smiled. We hurried back to Mr. Larson with the news. He was in the barn hitching up ready to go to the field.

"Are you sure?" he shouted at me. He scratched his head and thought of other possible objections. But none proved adequate.

"Well, I guess you can go ahead and take her tonsils out if you are set on it," he said at last.

So Goldie was brought in town for an examination. The doctor gave her a hospital appointment for the next day. He said she should remain there at least two weeks after her tonsils were out. I thought of Mr. Larson and gasped. I would wait awhile before I told him.

The office phone rang. It was Mr. Larson.

"You can't take out Goldie's tonsils. I've been inquiring and her folks haven't been in the county a year. Doesn't make any difference what they say, they haven't been here a year yet."

Once more I went back to Goldie's home, upsetting completely the important program my Angel and I had planned for the day.

They said again they had been here a year. They gave references. More miles of driving, and calls on former neighbors in a distant township. They signed statements with pen and ink.

Then back the long way to Mr. Larson's home. He was plowing in the far corner of the field: I tramped across the furrowed loam. My shoes were uncomfortably filled with it. My temper was uncomfortably on edge. At last I reached him and gave him the evidence.

"Well, I guess likely I was misinformed," he admitted as he wiped his face on his sleeve.

SO Goldie went to the hospital the next morning and her tonsils went in the discard.

But it was not till next day that I phoned Mr. Larson.

"The doctor says Goldie ought to stay in the hospital at least two weeks. She is a sick girl."

I felt the wire grow tense between us, tense enough to snap.

"To hell with the doctor!" he shouted. "Who does he think is paying her bills?"

"Four dollars a day is very little, Mr. Larson. And the doctor, you know, gives his services free in county cases. It will mean health for Goldie."

"Excuse me for swearing, nurse. But it can't be done. We got a lot of expenses in this township, roads to fix up and such things."

"Then let's give her one week, Mr. Larson," I begged him. "What if she were your daughter?" I dared. His daughter had died last year.

"My daughter?" His big voice weakened. "Yes—well—if it was *my* daughter—it would be different." Then his voice bellowed out again over the tingling wire. "Don't give Goldie another day, nurse. The township can't afford it."

A cold rain was falling. Stinging gusts blew it into my face as I went to the hospital. Goldie looked comfortable in her bed. She turned her head weakly and smiled at me. We carefully bundled the sick child into her insuffi-

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cient clothes, wrapped a blanket around her and helped her out to my waiting car. Under the gloomy sky and through the splashing puddles we drove to her home.

Thankful we were that her tonsils were out.

Even Angels cannot help much when men refuse to see.

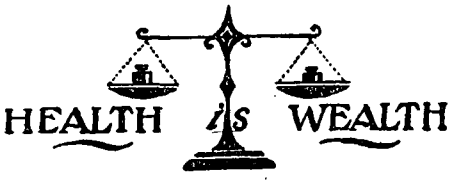
A FAR-FLUNG CAMPAIGN to acquaint women with the helpful information now available about cancer has been launched by the American Society for the Control of Cancer which has arranged for the distribution of some 668,000 copies of a pamphlet made possible by gifts in memory of Benita Guggenheim Mayer and Harry M. Lasker. Copies are being distributed through the Young Women's Christian Association, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, The General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Council of Jewish Women, and like organizations, through all of which it is hoped ultimately to reach some 8,000,000 women.

A THIRD and revised edition of the Appraisal Form for City Health Work has just been published by the American Public Health Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. During three years of trial since this method of measuring health work was first inaugurated (see The Survey, November 1, 1925) it has proved useful in extensive service in this and other countries. Fears of its misuse for ulterior purposes have not been substantiated, and its direct value to health officer and community alike—in helping to develop a balanced program, and providing standard indices to measure the various services, and in serving to interpret health work to others—have been well proven.

REHEARSING its records for the past year, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company points out the expectation of life of the wage-earning population of the United States has rapidly increased during the past fifteen years until it has almost caught up with that of Americans in general. In 1927 the expectation of life among the industrial group insured by the company was 56.4 years, or higher than ever before; in 1911-1912 it had been but 46.6 years. The fifteen-year interval thus registered a gain of nine and three-quarter years among these wage-earners, while for the general population during that period, the gain was but 6.06 years. Since 1911 the rate of decline in the mortality of Metropolitan policy-holders, attributed by the company to its work in health education and health conservation, has been more than twice as rapid as that which has obtained in the general population.

THAT WINTER COLDS, so annoying and expensive to parents, teachers, office executives and the like, may be importantly affected by types of indoor ventilation is shown in a study in New Haven schools from January to April, 1927, just reported by Leonard Greenburg, associate sanitary engineer in the U. S. Public Health Service. Two groups of approximately 1500 children were considered, comparable in age, nationality and sex, the one group in schools with a system of mechanical ventilation, the other in schools which relied on window ventilation alone. The temperature of the classrooms were almost the same, yet the number of colds and the amount of time lost by reason of colds was very considerably greater in the children in mechanically ventilated schoolrooms than in those which used windows only for this purpose. The "mechanically ventilated" group lost 3.0 per cent of pupil sessions because of colds: the "naturally ventilated" group, 1.8. When illnesses of more than three days were considered separately, the corresponding figures were 3.3 per cent and 1.2 per cent. Mr. Greenburg points out that these findings are not to be taken as a condemnation of all systems of mechanical ventilation, nor of mechanical ventilation under other circumstances, as in theaters or other crowded places. Nor is it possible to tell what elements in the atmosphere conditions were responsible for the very clear superiority of window ventilation in this study. The similarity of the average temperature in the two sets of rooms seems to exclude temperature as a reason for the difference, though more detailed studies might disclose a relation there. Problems of humidity and air motion need further study which unfortunately this investigation could not provide.

THREE NEW VOLUMES have been added to the twenty already published in the National Health Series, edited by the National Health Council, giving briefly the facts that a layman should know about various aspects of health and disease in an authoritative statement by an expert in the special field involved. The new volumes are Care of the Mouth and Teeth, by Harvey J. Burkhart, director of the Rochester Dental Dispensary of Rochester, N. Y.; What Every One Should Know About Eyes, by F. Parke Lewis, M. D., vice-president of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness; and Diabetes and Its Treatment, by Frederick M. Allen, M. D., director of the Psychiatric Institute at Morristown, N. J. For a list of the earlier volumes address the publishers, Funk and Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York City; the price of the volumes, which are well-printed and bound in fabrikoid, is 35 cents per copy, postpaid for single copies; 30 cents each postpaid in orders of five or more.



THAT PRIZE specimen of its kind, the Los Angeles County Health Department, celebrated the new year by adding a monthly health bulletin, Health News, to its many other excellent activities. This particular county-health department seems to follow the general California formula of biggest and best, since it serves a population of 700,000 people, scattered over an area of 3500 miles, and including 31 incorporated cities; and the American Public Health Association gives it one of the highest efficiency ratings in the country. Its motto and insignia appear above, while—as evidence of the fact that it is prepared to be entertaining as well as instructive—we reproduce below the illustration which accompanies the pithy common-sense advice on preventing colds offered in the first number by Dr. J. L. Pomeroy, the county health officer.

UNDER the title A Protective Measures Program, a new leaflet by Henrietta Additon published by the American Social Hygiene Association outlines the essential items in a protective program for the prevention of sex delinquency. Stressing the close relation of protective measures to social hygiene, Miss Additon believes that a protective program is not one primarily of repression, "for it includes constructive measures which together with legal and medical activities, education and character training go to make up a sound social-hygiene program." While a complete protective program might include reference

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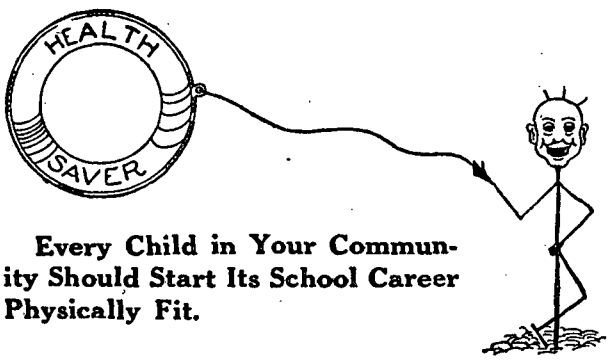
to all movements for the improvement of social conditions, for practical reasons its major objectives must be limited. The measures she lists as needed in every community are: desirable and adequate public and private recreational opportunities and the supervision of commercial amusement places; trained policewomen qualified by personality and education for protective work; services such as are being developed by child-guidance clinics, vocational-adjustment bureaus, visiting-teacher associations and social agencies concerned with adolescents, and these services perfected and extended; child-labor legislation and the enforcement of minimum standards for children entering employment similar to those worked out by the federal Children's Bureau conference in 1919; juvenile courts in every community, and socialization of the courts dealing with older boys and girls and adult sex delinquents, with honest efficient judges and probation officers appointed through the merit system when necessary; modern detention places for children, not in the jails or police stations, and for adults, and reformatory institutions providing segregation, care and training and parole supervision for sex delinquents in a truly correctional fashion.

Copies of the leaflet, Publication No. 633, may be obtained from the American Social Hygiene Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, as may other recent publications including No. 604, A Classified List of Social Hygiene Publications; No. 622, Civic Housecleaning, by Bascom Johnson; and No. 626, From Boy to Man, giving a straightforward account of sex for boys in their teens.

PREPAREDNESS would seem to be the motto of the Connecticut State Department of Health, which celebrated the start of 1929 by an article in its monthly bulletin discussing the importance of the summer "round-ups" of the children who will enter school next fall. Last year 110 local parent-teacher



Every Child in Your Community Should Start Its School Career Physically Fit.

associations asked the department to help them with round-ups, but because of the inadequacy of the bureau budgets, only enough workers to staff 64 round-ups could be put in the field. Physical examinations, including dental examinations, were given to 1708 children, and 1355 of these were found to have some defect. Parents of the children are urged to consult their family physician to remedy defects before the autumn so that the child may enter school in the fall in as nearly perfect physical condition as possible. This year the work has been started as early so as to make possible as many round-ups as the staff can manage, and twenty-one had already been held when the January bulletin went to press. The longer interval between the examination and the opening of school will also give more opportunity, it is hoped, for the parents to get their children to their doctor when dental or other corrective work is found necessary.

PRESENT-DAY adulteration of food is likely to be more injurious to the pocketbook than to the health, declares a recent statement from the federal Department of Agriculture, since it consists chiefly in the substitution of a cheap substance for some normal ingredient that costs more. Only occasionally is public health jeopardized by positively injurious substitutions, but these adulterations and misbranding require prompt action and constant vigilance. How marked a change has come since public education and enforcement followed the pure food and drugs law in 1906 is apparent from an old press description of adulterations current in 1879: chicory and clay were molded, colored and flavored to represent coffee berries; white stone, ground into a fine powder, was added to soda, sugar and flour; confectionery was colored with substances containing lead, mercury, arsenic and copper; cayenne pepper and curry powder were adulterated with red lead, and mustard with chromate of lead; milk was adulterated with water, and artificial milk made synthetically without one drop from the cow. Official analyses made prior to and since the enactment of the food and drugs act in 1906 confirm some, if not all, of the forms of adulteration reported as prevalent in 1879.

FRIENDS of nursing education all over the world will rejoice in the recent announcement of a grant of $1,000,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation to the Yale School of Nursing at the end of its first five years. "It means," said President Angell of Yale in announcing the gift, "that a novel experiment has proved a success, and an educational program for nurses comparable to that offered in medicine, law and engineering is placed on a stable and permanent basis. It means, further, that nursing is now recognized to be of sufficient importance to warrant the existence of a school organized from the point of view of educating the nurses rather than primarily for the purpose of providing a hospital with nursing service." The Yale School of Nursing, opened in 1923, requires at least two years of college work for admission, and more than half of the 116 students enrolled hold college degrees. It was organized—and has been directed since its start—by Annie W. Goodrich, formerly professor of nursing at Columbia University and director of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, who seves as its dean.

BRAINS seem to be more important than brawn in ensuring a long life according to the study recently reported by Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, before the annual meeting of the National College Athletic Association, the American Student Health Association, and a group of other associations of college athletic authorities and medical directors. The report is the fruit of three years' work by these associations in cooperation with the statistical bureau of the Metropolitan, and represents a study of nearly 40,000 graduates of eight colleges of the classes 1870 to 1905; nearly 5,000 athletes of ten colleges; and of 6,500 honor students of six colleges during the same period from graduation to the anniversary in 1925.

The results of the study are clear-cut. If you want to enjoy a ripe old age, be (if you can) an honor man; your next best chance is to be just a college graduate; your worst, to be an athlete. In the years soon after graduation, athletes have a better mortality rate than their fellows in general, though not so good as the honor men; but from 45 on the death-rates of athletes are significantly higher than either class, and relatively far fewer athletes live to reach old age than do their college mates. Among all three groups, alumni in general, honor men and athletes, graduates of the smaller colleges made a better showing in longevity than did those of the large universities.

Yale offered an exception to most of the general findings of the study in the data on alumni and athletes, so far the only data available from that university. The mortality of Yale graduates was extremely high, especially for recent classes. And so far as the continuing controversy of the crimson and the blue is concerned, the honors are tied: Yale athletes live longer than Harvard athletes, but the rank and file of Harvard men live longer than their Yale contemporaries.

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Books in Our Alcove

Up the Medical Ladder

CONSECRATIO MEDICI AND OTHER STUDIES, *by Harvey Cushing, M.D. Little, Brown. 276 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

AND in the beginning there was death. And in the flux of life and death, the short span between, the tragedy of fate. Who dared to wrestle with the pantheon? The medicine man with his incantations, the half priest, half magic worker with his amulets, and then the follower of Aesculapius struggling with the humours, and finally the doctor who was born in those far-off ages when Hippocrates was the grandfather of medicine. These have been the successive aspirants to battle with the evil of death.

Up the ladder from contagious and homeopathic magic, in our mind's eye, we see them climbing, each successive rung a battle with the inertia of the past through the centuries to new victories wrested from the conquest of the agony of pain in the known and in the dispersal of the fear of dissolution into the unknown.

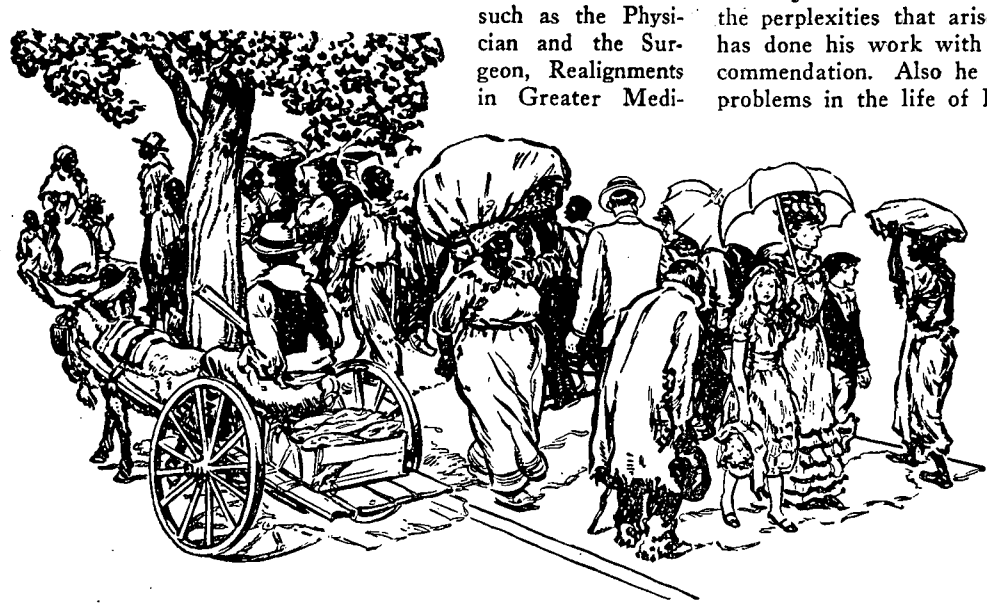
Dr. Cushing, in this charming series of essays, offers the reader a glimpse into the lives of some moderns and near-moderns who have chosen to devote their lives to that aspect of the cultural advance of mankind which has had such a heroic past.

In his introductory discussion he welcomes a class of graduates in the degree of medicine in a modern school of the healing art, in and out of which introduction there may be seen the weaving of that which has made the physician of today what he is and an intimation of what he may become. Then he most intriguingly goes back to the seventeenth century and we learn of Dr. Garth, the Kit-Kat Poet. Dr. Cushing's rare inspiration is nowhere shown more strikingly than in his short sketch of William Osler, the Man. There are other delightful vistas, of the Personality of a Hospital, The Doctor and His Books, Western Reserve, and the Boston Tins.

And there are the intimate entrees into the medical arcanum, such as the Physician and the Surgeon, Realignments in Greater Medicine, The British Medical Corps in France, The Clinical Teacher, and finally a short note on Lister as one of the emancipators. Truly this is a collection inspiring and informative of one who is to be grouped with the greatest of his peers and predecessors. A rare treat from the golden bowl of a rich and warm nature.

SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, M.D.

New York City



End-paper design by Harold Von Schmidt, for Mamba's Daughters by DuBose Heyward. Published by Doubleday Doran

Keep Your Mental Figure

KEEPING MENTALLY FIT; A GUIDE TO EVERYDAY PSYCHOLOGY, *by Joseph Jastrow. Greenberg. 297 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROFESSOR JASTROW quite frankly acknowledges that this is a different way of writing psychology. "This book is based on the belief that there are many ways of meeting the demand for knowledge of the mind's behavior, and one of them is to follow the popular habit of mind. This browses more readily than it studies, wants to be stimulated as well as informed, absorbs willingly what ties up with established interests, and that means practical ones. There are all sorts and conditions of readers; and the psychology of the average reader is considered in the present undertaking."

The papers gathered together in book form were originally written, day by day, for the Public Ledger Syndicate of Philadelphia. This means that they have not the continuity that one would expect in a textbook of science. But it also means that they have a quality which one does not often find in textbooks of science. Each brief series of paragraphs has to hit a very special bull's eye. If the bull's eyes are many, so that the result is a little bewildering to the reader who insists upon reading on, that is because life has many bull's eye problems.

Dr. Jastrow has addressed himself to one after another of the perplexities that arise in the course of everyday life. He has done his work with a clarity and a directness that merit commendation. Also he has touched problems that really are problems in the life of Everyman. These range from Curing the Blues and Getting a Strangle Hold on Worry, to Beauty, Behavior or Brains, and The Secret Nobody Knows. If those titles sound a little like what appears in the lavishly advertised pages of the fake psychologists, it must not be supposed that Dr. Jastrow is in any sense descending to pseudo-psychology. He may speak the language of the street, but he keeps the brains of the laboratory and study.

There will always be a conflict of views as to whether this kind of thing is really worth while. But if knowledge is really to set us free, one finds it difficult to understand why the accredited scholar should not be permitted to pass out his knowledge in such form as is under-

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standable by the average mind. Dr. Jastrow's book is in no sense a falsification. If the reading is a little too easy for the highbrow reader, that may be because the latter sometimes prefers esoteric mystification to everyday clarification. The book ought to be of very real help to the many who are seeking psychologic light.

H. A. OVERSTREET

College of the City of New York

The Whither and the Why

BORN THAT WAY, *by Johnson O'Connor. Introduction by Supt. F. P. Cox of General Electric Co. Williams & Wilkins. 323 pp. Price* $6.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

ARE we born that way, or do we get that way? And what way? And what of it? Well, a great deal of it, since it strikes at the basic assumptions back of most social thinking and welfare work. Mr. O'Connor's discussion of his findings in one of the General Electric plants may, in consequence, be somewhat disturbing to the socially-minded unless they understand what he includes in the category of "that way."

What he is dealing with in his book are condensed reams of data from vocational tests—worksamples he prefers to have them called. But he presents his materials in a form that no other "worksampler" could do: He takes the long view of each bit of data and makes as much of the philosophical implications as of the critical scores for industrial placement. This constitutes an important contribution to the so-called test movement itself, but may lead to speculations a bit invalid since of necessity the tests (worksamples) most useful for vocational work are, of course, those showing least benefits from practice or training.

So adult education to O'Connor, who approaches it from the aspect of vocational immutables, appears very different from adult education as approached by Thorndike from the aspect of learning language and numbers. This does not mean logically that neither is right; rather does it mean that a program of adult education must select its crucial elements wisely, else it will be mere entertainment and not education.

The chapters on The Future of Man, Genius, and Early Training will be as disturbing as the one on limitations in adult education, unless the reader keeps reminding himself that the author is proceding in his deductions from results on four worksamples which have perforce been developed to be rather independent from external variables. With this mental reservation, one can go most of the way with O'Connor; without it, one will miss the stimulating and practical values of his really unusual accomplishment in looking behind charts and correlations to see the whither and the why.

Half of the book is an appendix describing his principal tests. This is a valuable contribution to test literature, especially the revision of the Kent-Rosanoff association tables. The main text of the book, however, can be recommended to testers for its broad interpretations.

Now if some tester would only develop *lifesamples* and make the broad interpretations of the findings—but then there might be nothing left to argue about!

DONALD A. LAIRD

Colgate Psychological Laboratory

The Adventure of America

AN AMERICAN BUSINESS ADVENTURE: THE STORY OF HENRY A. DIX. *Harper. 181 pp. Price* $3.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book sets forth a remarkable record of earnestness and of kindness, of a business success which was carried forward by strong feelings of justice and benevolence, not merely by the wish for wealth and power. It is a record written by a son seeking to make clear what purposes and general principles led on an exceptional and admired father, rather than a systematic and detailed presentation of the ways and means by which that father built a solid manufacturing enterprise. For all that, it is neither fulsome nor obscurely sentimental, as such narrative may be; the actual achievement exceeds and does honor to the sentiments expressed. In the story recounted there is instruction, stimulating in its novelty, as to how much can be achieved in business by bending energies to create intimate trust between employer and working force, by insisting upon good workmanship and honest quality, by refusing to expand beyond limits within which every one in the plant was assured of permanent employment.

At forty-two, Henry A. Dix, his spirit oppressed and life interfered with by the growing restrictions imposed upon the Jews of Russia, entered this country. At Millville, New Jersey, he discovered the easy good-nature, democracy, equality of spirit, of the small American town. In that town he developed a business known favorably for its product throughout the country, valued at a million, and turned over its ownership to the men who had worked with him in its creation. The start was made in the conviction that the types of dress worn about the house by women, in the nineties, were ugly and poorly made. "The house dresses of the women," the son still writes with reminiscent conviction, "were as drab and ugly as the houses. . . . We dropped the cheap, vulgar trimmings, and exhibited simple but tasteful 'tailor-made' house wrappers." It was, you see, the Henry A. Dix Company which ushered in the change in the American mood.

The house dresses, and later the uniforms for nurses and servants, were practically sweatshop industries. But the Dix Company created standards of its own. It refused to hire outside contractors. Once firmly established, it introduced the five-day week, paid vacations, began to distribute bonuses in addition to wages, common stock to department heads. The plant had no shut-down in twenty-seven years; by refusing to expand rapidly, by producing for stock in such crises as that of 1920-21, the force was kept at work. All these measures, it is recorded, paid.

By 1922 the ideas of justice nourished in 1892 were achieved. To the seven foremen and assistant executives the common stock of the business was sold at "book value," to be paid for out of the profits of future years; for the other workers there was put aside $100 of 7 per cent preferred stock for each year they had been in the company's employment, up to $1,000, to be paid for out of the extra compensation.

In this book the emigrant from Russia leaves an inspiring example to the country of his adoption.

HERBERT FEIS

New York City

Research, Chicago Style

FIELD STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY; A STUDENT'S MANUAL, *by Vivien M. Palmer. University of Chicago Press. 281 pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THERE is a running quarrel among sociologists about the relative merits of the statistical method and the case-study method as fact-finding techniques. There has been a tendency to treat these methods as if they were opposed and mutually exclusive, when in fact they are but supplementary phases of any valid scientific procedure. Ordinarily the so-called Chicago Group of sociologists have been regarded as the apostles of the case-study method. The truth is that, until this book by Miss Palmer came to us, we have had no definite statement of just what research has meant among the University of Chicago sociologists. The manual is a portrayal of the methods used there in their studies of areas, groups, processes, and so on.

The book is divided into three parts, respectively: The Scientific Investigation of Society, discussing the case-study method, the historical method and the statistical method; Type-Study Outlines for the study of territorial groups, interest groups and accommodation groups; and the third part, dealing with the techniques of reseach. By techniques of research is

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meant Observation, The Social Research Interview, The Diary, The Social Research Map, Documentation, and a final chapter on the sociological interpretation of case materials.

As a handbook for students making field studies in sociology, this volume fills a real need and it ought to find a welcome among schools of social work as well as departments of sociology. Let us hasten to add—provided those schools and departments have been staffed and equipped to guide such students in such studies. Otherwise it is a waste of time to turn uninitiated students loose in the field.

NELS ANDERSON

Seth Low Junior College

Especially for Nurses

A TEXTBOOK OF PSYCHIATRY, *by Arthur P. Noyes, M.D. Macmillan. 333 pp. Price $2.60 postpaid of The Survey.*

TO any one who has had to watch the blind and futile attempts of pupil nurses in our psychiatric hospitals to understand and appreciate the significances of their patients' behavior, or who has attempted to explain some of these phenomena to them in simple language, this book will prove itself a godsend. It is much more than simply a textbook of psychiatry for nurses—it is an intelligent, discursive, liberal-minded exposition of the modern trends in psychiatry and of their influences on our conception of the care and treatment of the mentally sick.

The first chapters are devoted to an excellent discussion of the development and structure of the mind, and are followed by equally valuable chapters on the nature and causes of mental processes. These pages are all written in a clear, terse, easily understandable style, and are not distorted by overwhelming partisanship of any one school of psychology, nor by lengthy digressions into purely speculative material. They succeed in presenting to the careful reader a valid conception of the processes of the mind and of their relation to mental disease which can not but help to make the care of the mentally sick more intelligent and more understanding.

Especially praiseworthy in these chapters is the author's happy facility for being at once elementary and simple, and at the same time not stooping to the banalities of popularized knowledge.

The following chapters are devoted to a careful and inclusive discussion of the common disorders of the mind. We find especially fine the chapters on dementia praecox, and on the psycho-neuroses and neuroses. The chapter on the care and management of the psychotic has within it most of what is really essential for the nurse to know.

This review has had its full share of superlatives, and yet in many ways the outstanding chapters of the book have not been mentioned. The chapter on the nurse and her professional relations in itself would set this book apart as a most useful and instructive adjunct, not only in teaching the nurse how to care for others, but to give her at least an inkling of what her nursing means in reference to her own personality; and in the chapter on mental hygiene, what her nursing means in relation to society.

There is a splendid bibliography with references attached to each chapter, and a complete index.

BERNARD GLUECK, M.D.

Ossining-on-Hudson, New York

Glands

GLANDS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE, *by Benjamin Harrow. Dutton. 275 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE question of endocrine glands interests, at present, the scientist and the layman alike. Every year and each new work make clearer to us the colossal importance of those glands for the life of the human body. We convince ourselves that the functions of a number of organs—such as the heart, the kidneys, the brain—depend on the condition and efficiency of the so-called endocrine glands. Regretfully, Mr. Harrow has forgotten even to mention in his book one very important circumstance, namely, that the endocrine glands are extremely sensitive to every infection and auto-intoxication.

The present book—a new edition, revised and enlarged—consists of a series of popular sketches devoted to separate glands: thyroid, parathyroid, pituitary, and so on. Several chapters deal with the relationship of the endocrine glands to the nervous system and organotherapy. It is well written, and certain chapters, especially on thyroid, offer new data. Other chapters, however, dwell on subjects well known to us. There is a chapter on the organs of reproduction which will greatly interest the reader, but the author devotes himself entirely to the analysis of the works of Steinach and Voronoff, without even once referring to the remarkable works of Leo Loeb, who had explained the significance of the individuality during process of gland transplantation, as well as to the works on correlation between the cortex of supra-renal and the function of the sexual glands (Fraenkel).

In theory and in practice, the role of the cortex is of paramount importance. It is, namely, that gland that is the first one to react to any infection in the body. For instance, influenza and diphtheria very easily affect the cortex. And it is not in vain that the prominent French scientist, Parisot, has said: "Many a child could have been saved from death resulting from infectious diseases, had the physicians understood the significance of the cortex of the supra-renal." And it is this very important gland that Mr. Harrow hardly mentions.

The merit of the book consists in the desire of the author to connect the basic processes of the living organism with the functions of the separate glands. The book is recommended to every one who wishes to get a general idea about the endocrine glands.

BORIS SOKOLOFF, M.D.

New York City

A Standard Reference

THE CHILD IN AMERICA, *by William I. Thomas and Dorothy Swaine Thomas. Knopf. 583 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE CHILD IN AMERICA is a study in the causation and treatment of the behavior maladjustments of youth. The first one hundred pages discuss the varieties of maladjustment. Typical behavior difficulties are illustrated by concrete, descriptive case materials. The writers find that the factors causative of these maladjustments are divided between two general fields—the organic peculiarities of the individual (physical, mental, and emotional endowments and deficiencies) and the social situation to which that individual must adjust.

Programs for the treatment and prevention of delinquency are discussed in detail and carefully evaluated as to their success. Among the programs discussed are the juvenile court (especially the Cincinnati, Boston and Chicago courts); correctional institutions (the Berkshire Industrial Farm, the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry, the George Junior Republic and Dr. Van Water's El Retiro are presented as notable examples); placement in foster homes (Healy's work in particular); child-guidance clinics (as illustrated by the Commonwealth clinics and the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research); visiting teaching and school counselling (the White Williams Foundation of Philadelphia, the Rochester experiment, the Commonwealth program, and the set-up at Erasmus Hall in Brooklyn are discussed in detail); character education in the schools; parent education and various community organizations (the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., the Boy and Girl Scouts and Columbian Squires, the Big Brother and Big Sister organizations, settlements, the Boys' Club Federation, service-club programs, and the like).

The findings of recent researches into the causation of behavior maladjustments are dealt with in comprehensive but

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critical fashion. Under The Psychometric Approach, the authors discuss the relationship of test intelligence to original nature and experience (Terman's point of view, the studies by Freeman and Burks on foster children, Burt's study of the relation of intelligence to schooling, and Gordon's study of Gypsy children and "canal boat" children are presented in detail), to school success and social adequacy, and to anti-social behavior (where studies by Slawson, Burt, Fernald, Murchison, and Haggerty are presented). Under The Personality Testing Approach are taken up attempts to "test" or measure temperamental traits, emotional responses, attitudes (the work of Hartshorne and May on character traits, of Moore and Gilliand on aggressiveness, of Landis on the physical expression of emotional experiences, of Downey on will-temperament, of Marston on introversion-extroversion, of Allport on ascendance-submission, of Travis on suggestibility and negativism, and of Woodworth on the psychoneurotic inventory) and the relationship of the performance on personality tests to delinquent behavior (Mathews, Slawson, and others). Other chapters are on The Psychiatric Approach, The Physiological-Morphological Approach, The Sociological Approach and The Methodology of Behavior Study.

The authors have brought a unique preparation to the problem of methodology and The Child in America is a notable addition to the literature on behavior maladjustment. The authors have organized, and presented without bias, a vast amount of material that has hitherto been inaccessible. Social workers, schoolmen, physicians, psychiatrists, judges will find the book not only useful but indispensable. It will be a standard reference work for years to come.

HARVEY ZORBAUGH

New York University

"Teacher Says—"

CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR AND TEACHERS' ATTITUDES, *by E. K. Wickman. The Commonwealth Fund, Division of Publication. 247 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE basic purpose of education—irrespective of the degree of culture attained by the specific group—is to transmit the experiences of preceding civilizations to the individual in the shortest possible time, in order to enable the individual to function in his community. Education is as old as the instinct of self-preservation itself and is really a function of this instinct. Each generation, however, defines its educational aims in terms of its own experience. The school, the guardian of the instinct of self-preservation, tends to maintain its own values by inculcating the attitudes of the controlling generation. The family—which is paradoxically the more progressive, adaptable element of society—is the child's first teacher, so that the child comes equipped, well or badly, with attitudes to challenge the stabilizing element in society, which is the school. The eternal conflict is on! The conspicuous deviation from the traditional—in this case, the misbehaving child—becomes the problem.

True to form, Mr. Wickman's project began as a study of the deviation: the behavior-problems of children. But his scientific outlook, like a barometer, registered a disturbing element, namely, the teachers' attitudes. And straightway his investigation was turned to the effect of teachers' attitudes on children's behavior. As he says, "In a sense, the measurement of the teachers' responses to child behavior constitutes a measurement of the attitudes of the public school."

How absorbing and significant charts, tables and lists of behavior problems can be, is demonstrated by the effective simplicity with which Mr. Wickman clarifies his thorough research. The evaluation of these lists by teachers and mental hygienists reflects their respective attitudes accurately, and surprises one by bringing out so sharply the differences between them. "Mental hygienists, on the other hand, consider these unsocial forms of behavior most serious, and discount the stress which teachers lay on anti-social conduct. Such differences in attitudes imply essential differences in methods of treatment and discipline."

This comprehensive study of public-school attitudes is distinguished by a sense of proportion and relative values. The program for the reeducation of attitudes, suggested in the last chapter, is valuable since it meets the needs of changing educational aims. Certainly one may hope to see the conserving factor of teachers' attitudes united with the social and emotional viewpoint of mental hygienists. "Educational research," so Mr. Wickman concludes, "is destined to investigate the learning processes and teaching techniques involved in social behavior as well as in intellectual and manual accomplishments." Toward this end, wide distribution among our educational institutions of this dynamic book would be a fitting beginning.

ROSETTA HURWITZ

New York City

How New Schools Go

THE CHILD-CENTERED SCHOOL; AN APPRAISAL OF THE NEW EDUCATION, *by Harold Rugg and Ann Shumaker. World Book Company. 359 pp. Price $2.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

"AS if all schools that children attend were not child-centered!" one would like to exclaim. But they have not been; in their classification of children by grades, their rigid standardization of accomplishment from one year to the next, even in their furniture and equipment, they have been adult-centered. The goal of the new schools, such as Mr. Rugg and Miss Shumaker appraise in this volume, is a revolution—a change from the adult to the child as the center of interest, and a recognition of "tolerant understanding and creative self-expression as the two foci of education."

There has been, as Mr. Rugg admits, an abundance of books and articles that are casually retrospective in their treatment of the child-centered school. This book aims at a critique of the new education; it accomplishes its aim by showing its readers the actual operation of several outstanding new schools, from the Lincoln School of Teachers' College to the Ojai Valley School in California. It shows, by specific instances of the work of these schools, exactly how "drawing-out environments" replace the old "pouring-in environments," and how such skills as writing and grammar are arrived at when the child himself arrives at a recognized need for them. It does not ignore the old mountain of curriculum, but treats it as provisional and adaptable to the needs of the children themselves, always with the goal of "interesting and purposeful activity that has an intimate connection with the child's life." Its chapters on the creative arts are a sane and practical explanation of how, in such schools as Lincoln, "the artist in Everyman's child is being discovered." Vision and working knowledge combine in The Child-Centered School.

An abundance of illustrations, helpful footnotes, a classified bibliography, and an index add their practical values to this thorough appraisal of the new education.

ALTHA LEAH BASS

Norman, Oklahoma

Resolved—

FEDERAL AND STATE CONTROL OF WATER POWER, *by Julia E. Johnsen. H. W. Wilson Co. Vol 5, No. 9 of The Reference Shelf. 186 pp. Price 90 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a useful book for debating teams, highschool students and others interested in the high points of the water-power question. Here, in fact, debating is made easy, almost uniform. Even the college student need not fear of failing to make a favorable impression on a debate judge by rigorous adherence to the brief presented in the first part of the book. There is evidence—or failing that, authority—to

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back up every claim. Anybody can find confirmation for his convictions if that is what he is looking for.

As in most of these handbooks—and all of us have used them at one stage or another—so much is affirmed and so much refuted that one can, unless convinced beforehand, be left somewhat uncertain, even dizzy, about what the real clash is. At no point does the compiler step out of her voluntarily modest role and point out that the great gentlemen speaking are making this or that assumption about a certain condition for which no proof is furnished. The whole book is a striking illustration of the condition which resulted in the flood of power-company propaganda through the country. The essential facts of the industry were not public. The power people could claim they were thus and so. No one was in a position to deny that claim with authority. This condition still obtains.

The introductory quotations are from O. C. Merrill, secretary of the Federal Power Commission, Dr. John Bauer, Dr. John H. Gray, noted experts on utility regulation, and Congressman Davenport of New York. They are liberal in the sense that they state that the industry now presents serious problems.

The argument for federal or state ownership of waterpower resources is made up of quotations from Senator Norris, Gifford Pinchot, Norman Hapgood, Governor Smith, James P. Noonan, C. A. Dykstra, Judson King and D. L. Beard. These fail to bring out the main argument on Muscle Shoals—that the present plant jumps in value about four times when connected up with other developments on the Tennessee. The discussion of the St. Lawrence project does not get down to cases with any discussion of the proposed leases for that development. The influence of power companies in the general life of the community is covered only by a four-year-old speech by D. L. Beard on the influence of certain power men in California. A few pages from the recent Federal Trade reports on holding companies or on propaganda would have given more of a balance of fact and significant detail. While Governor Smith's speech for the Power Authority is given, there is no acknowledgment in the brief that the argument about bureaucracy has been met to a large part by this plan for a state-owned corporation, as it is also met in Senator Norris' Muscle Shoals bill.

The argument against federal or state ownership is made by then-Secretary Hoover, Representative Eaton of New Jersey, the majority of the National Association of Utility Commissioners, Guy E. Tripp and Arthur Twining Hadley. Considerable quotation from President Coolidge runs through this section. It could have been strengthened by more defense of the present holding company arrangement and by the arguments of the utility people in favor of their right to educate the public by all ways and means.

H. S. RAUSCHENBUSH

Schools and Psychoanalysis

PSYCHOANALYSIS AND EDUCATION, *by Barbara Low. Harcourt, Brace. 224 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS volume is devoted to an exposition of the unconscious forces at work in educational processes. It is clear, convincing, stimulating and refreshing. Miss Low is well equipped for her task, both from the psychoanalytical and pedagogical standpoints. Her volume is intended primarily for teachers, and for them the book will be found practically indispensable in furnishing a lucid explanation of the bearing of psychoanalysis on education.

The author's main purpose is to show the unconscious at work in the schoolroom, that is, in the reciprocal transference and resistance reactions between teacher and pupil. There are discussed in turn the problems of authority and discipline, the fundamental behavior tendencies as motivated by unconscious wishes and fantasies, the effect of unconscious emotions upon intellectual processes, the significance of sublimation for education and some modern educational developments from the psychoanalytical standpoint. The educator must understand the influence of the unconscious mind upon consciousness, the mechanism of repression, as the unconscious is largely the creation of the repression process, and finally the bearing of sublimation upon educational methods, before he can hope to achieve any changes in the systems of education. Without such knowledge he will continue to use such loose terms as freedom, self-development, interest or self-control. Miss Low shows that intellectual activity is a safety valve for repressed emotions and consequently she is very critical of the so-called intelligence tests.

In the book, psychoanalytical theories are expounded only so far as they serve to explain educational processes. It elucidates the pedagogical applications of psychoanalytical principles which had already proven valuable in the clinical field, and as such, it illuminates both the theory and practice of education. A pedagogy which utilizes psychoanalytical discoveries not only helps the character of the individual pupil and provides a deeper insight for the teacher, but at the same time makes the instincts socially more useful through the process of sublimation. In fact, the teacher of the future will not leave this pedagogical development to chance or to artificial schemes for character study or intelligence tests, as is done in so many educational theories, but will be guided by a knowledge of the instincts and the unconscious mental processes as they have been illuminated through psychoanalysis. For such a teacher the book can be heartily recommended as the best of its kind which has yet appeared.

ISADOR H. CORIAT, M.D.

Boston, Massachusetts

ADAM SMITH, 1776-1926, *by John Clark, Paul H. Douglas, Jacob H. Hollander, and others. University of Chicago Press. 241 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

COMMUNITY HEALTH, *by C. E. Turner and Georgie B. Collins. Heath. 258 pp. Price $.96 postpaid of The Survey.*

GOITER PREVENTION AND THYROID PROTECTION, *by Israel Bram. Davis. 327 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

DIABETIC MANUAL FOR PATIENTS, *by Dr. Henry J. John. Mosby. 202 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

RULES FOR RECOVERY FROM TUBERCULOSIS, *by Lawrason Brown. Lea and Febiger. 244 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

RELIGION OUTLINES FOR COLLEGES, *Course IV, by John M. Cooper. Catholic Education Press. 207 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

UNEMPLOYMENT OR WAR, *by Maurice Colbourne. Coward-McCann. 307 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

YOUR CHILD TODAY AND TOMORROW, *by Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg. Third Edition Revised and Reset. Lippincott. 255 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HUMAN BEHAVIOR, *by Walter S. Hunter. University of Chicago Press. 355 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

STATE AND FEDERAL CORRUPT-PRACTICES LEGISLATION, *by Earl R. Sikes. Duke University Press. 321 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE LEGAL STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION, *by Edwin G. Nourse. Macmillan. 555 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENTAL EDUCATION IN HOME ECONOMICS—A SURVEY OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, *by Anna E. Richardson and Mabel Lawrence Miller. American Home Economics Association. 125 pp. Price 50 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK OF CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION. *Longmans, Green. 646 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE PRINCIPLES OF FACTORY ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT, *by Ralph Currier Davis. Harper. 449 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE WAGE-EARNER IN NEW YORK AND OTHER STATES. *National Industrial Conference Board. 125 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

YEAR BOOK OF AGRICULTURE, 1927. *Edited by Nelson Antrim Crawford. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1,234 pp. Price $1.50.*

THE REMEDY FOR OVERPRODUCTION AND UNEMPLOYMENT, *by Hugo Bilgrim. Vanguard. 115 pp. Price 50 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

HYPNOSIS, *by Prof. Paul Schilder and Dr. Otto Kauders. Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Co. 118 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

PERSONAL HYGIENE APPLIED—*3rd Edition, by Jesse Feiring Williams. W. B. Saunders. 458 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HAY-FEVER AND ASTHMA, *by Ray M. Balyeat. F. A. Davis. 310 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

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A Campaign Director Looks at His Profession

By ARNAUD C. MARTS

DURING the past twenty-five years, a new profession has been growing up in our midst—that of the campaign director—who holds himself available for the direction of financial campaigns for various philanthropic institutions. He has developed along with the rise of the modern short-term campaign method for financing philanthropy. The numerous war and post-war campaigns acted as a great stimulus to the growth of this new profession, too great a stimulus in fact, for the unprecedented number of campaigns produced a demand for campaign directors far greater than the number of men who were qualified by ability or training to render effective service in that capacity. A great many who were caught up in this situation and who were called campaign directors were so in name only; others brought to the cause of philanthropy a mastery of technique and a quality of leadership which have been useful and constructive.

Now, after these ten years since the Armistice, the profession is old enough to begin to understand itself, and to set for itself standards of practice and achievement which should help guide its further development.

There are men in this new field who are anxious to keep their work on the plane of professional service, rather than on the plane of a commercial enterprise. There are men who direct their campaigns with far more zeal for the philanthropies they serve than for the fees they receive, and such men are taking thought of the morrow, anxious that their new profession shall come to merit public recognition and approval as a permanent and worth-while part of American life.

As a step in this direction, let us examine certain practices and suggest some ethical standards.

1. *Philanthropic campaigns should be directed on a salary or fee basis; never on a percentage basis.* Scarcely a week goes by that a campaign organization is not importuned to direct a campaign on a percentage basis. To do this would be harmful to the philanthropy itself, and to the man who does it. No campaign director with deep respect for his profession will permit himself to get into the position where his zeal and consecration and energy may be misinterpreted as "pumped up" for the sake of a commission.

2. *The high-pressure type of director should be kept out of this profession.* The proper sphere for him is in the sale of wild-cat stock. Yet there have been plenty of them in this field, temporarily at least. The financial campaign for a philanthropic institution is emphatically not a piece of high-pressure or whirlwind salesmanship. It is a constructive educational process concentrated within a short term in order to enlist the volunteer efforts of the best and busiest men and women in the community. A campaign director should be a man of cultural background who can enter sympathetically into the work of each philanthropy he serves, and who can interpret its work to the giving public. He should be in the profession primarily because of his desire to serve his fellow-men by helping to build up the agencies of education, health, culture and religion—*amicus humani generis.*

3. *A campaign corporation should not assign a man to direct a campaign unless he is fully experienced and seasoned.* This seems rather elementary, yet no ethical standard is more often abused than this one. Men have been sent out to direct campaigns who previously had had no experience whatsoever. That is neither fair nor honest. A campaign corporation should be composed of a permanent staff of men whose individual experiences becomes cumulative.

4. *A campaign should not be directed for an organization which is not thoroughly worthy of the money it seeks.* The success resulting from many legitimate campaigns has encouraged other types of organizations to launch public appeals. The campaign director who helps "put over" an unworthy appeal injures the cause of every legitimate philanthropy and of the campaign profession as well.

5. *Charges and costs should be kept low.* Fees have often been far too high. Some campaign directors have charged too much for their services, and others have not been efficient in keeping incidental expenses down. There has been enough experience now to establish economical standards of costs.

6. *A thoroughly experienced campaign director can generally tell, after a brief study, what the probable results of a campaign will be. He should give his professional opinion candidly to his prospective client,* even though such counsel would mean abandoning the proposed campaign or postponing it until more favorable conditions might be obtained. This has not always been done.

7. *The "outside" campaign director should be brought in only—as a general rule—to direct capital-fund campaigns.* An institution which needs capital funds (either for building or endowment) only once in five or ten years, or perhaps only once in a generation, cannot train and maintain its own campaign director for that infrequent service, and in such situations, the "outside" campaign director is essential. But the institution which must raise current funds every year should have its own permanent financial program and director, and should make use of the special campaign director only when the special appeal for *capital funds* is made.

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If campaign corporations and the individual campaign directors will hold fast to the high ideals and practices suggested, they should find themselves becoming increasingly important factors in America's battle against poverty, disease and ignorance. The group is going through the throes of a new profession, and should be given reasonable time to develop standards for itself. It was only twenty-eight years ago that a book on social work quoted a recent concept of a paid worker as follows: "No man ought to take a salary from a charitable society, unless he would otherwise be an object of charity." Yet, in spite of this inauspicious start, a splendid new profession of social workers has been built up gradually in the past quarter of a century; a profession with high standards of efficiency and ethics, and with a very decided influence on American life. So may it be with this still newer profession!

The Poor and the Poor Social Worker

By LEONORA B. RUBINOW

IT is with great interest and no little wonder that I have been following your discussion on salaries [see recent Midmonthlies, particularly January 15]—interest, because it is a problem of vital importance to every social worker, and wonder, because there has been practically no expression of opinion from those most concerned, your so-called "youngsters."

I am not equipped to write of this. I cannot talk in terms of scientific theories. I know very little about the distribution of the national income and what relation it bears to "youngsters'" salaries. I have only a hazy idea of the per capita wage earnings and the average individual contribution to the social structure. I know still less about the relative significance of the intellectual output of the various professions to the welfare of society, and I defy any one to draw up a wage-scale on the basis of such a comparison. I have never been able to formulate an accurate measuring rod for my efforts in social work, nor have I ever seen any one's else that can be accepted as infallible and fool-proof. Hence, I cannot value my work in terms of dollars and cents. Social productivity to me is still a matter of faith, not logic.

But I think I do know the "youngsters'" reaction to the problem of minimum and inadequate salaries. I have discussed it informally at the luncheon table, have heard it expounded with the air of professionalism at parliamentary gatherings, and have listened to it mournfully soliloquized over in the wee small hours of the morning—superficially, seriously, laughingly, angrily, lightly, passionately, foolishly, wisely, sanely, disparagingly. Scientific this is not, but neither is living. But it is human, and it is real.

There is one thing that Mr. Robertson seems to have forgotten, or disregarded. Or perhaps he and I differ in our conception of social work and the ideal social worker. I think that individuals should bring to social work something more than good training. They should be possessed of a capacity for a full and rich life—and a zest for living. They should have the wherewithal to develop wide mental horizons. They should have the privilege of indulging the mind as well as disciplining it. They should enjoy the companionship of good books and the comradeship of cultivated fellow-beings. They should know the luxury of the arts, should experience the exquisite joy in good music, the sense of satisfaction in the harmony of architectural alinement, and the expansion of the soul in the presence of beauty. They should have the sense of well-being and security that comes from congenial surroundings, and the tolerance and broadening of outlook that come with travel. All this takes money.

The social worker who can bring to her clients a mind thus enriched and a soul thus flowering is indeed in a position to help them to a fuller and a freer life. Poverty cramps one's style, and the social worker whose personality is so poverty-stricken that she has nothing to share, might better search for another profession.

"Self-sacrifice?" Not a bit of it. Does the young Shakespearean actor call it "self-sacrifice" when he turns down a lucrative offer from a vaudeville circuit because to him the high spots of life exist only in declaiming "To be or not to be?" No. Does the young singer call it "self-sacrifice" when she ignores more prosperous walks of life because, to her, life is song and song is life? Again no. Does the young social worker call it "self-sacrifice" because she declines to enter the commercial field where she will get better money returns for her efforts? Thrice no. Ask any of the "youngsters." To them the very word is anathema.

Rather is it a feeling of kinship with one's fellow-beings, a participating in life, or, as Mr. Bruno so aptly puts it, "the spirit of adventure." But the social worker who finds it necessary to spend most of her leisure moments in the practice of petty economies, with neither time nor means for restoring the daily losses caused by the wear and tear on her physical, mental and emotional fiber, is in grave danger of finding that her stock of "spirit" is eventually depleted.

What we need are folks skilled in the art of living, and the majority of artists—popular opinion to the contrary—need food for sustenance.

Vacations in the Spring

DOES it pay to grant vacations in the spring, the breakdown period of the year's work? Each year the idea is more prevalent among social agencies. About a year ago the News Letter of the A.A.O.F.S.W. published the report of a brief study of the question by H. J. Mayhew, general secretary of the Organized Charities Association of New Haven. The vacation policies of eleven family-welfare societies showed:

For the professional staff—three agencies offered one week spring vacation; one, half a week; three, two and a half days; one, two days. Two had no policy and one offered no spring vacation. As for summer vacation, ten out of the eleven offered four weeks. One agency grants two months' vacation on salary, in addition to the regular month, to the professional worker in the seventh year of service. Another states that full vacation is not granted those professional workers who have been on the staff less than a year, the reduction being in proportion to the length of service.

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Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By ELWOOD STREET
Director of the Community Chest of Washington, D. C.

What Happened to a Busy Executive

THERE was a certain sales manager who was in the habit of signing his letters without reading them. His stenographer was a capable person and he thought he could safely trust her to write the letters the way he dictated them. His superior officer accidentally learned of his custom and informed him that he had better read his letters before signing them. Even though the stenographer was efficient, the proofreading of the letters would provide a double check against mistakes.

The sales manager, however, insisted that he was too busy to bother about such details and that his time could much better be employed in more important things.

The higher executive finally lost patience; and one day he called in the sales manager's stenographer and dictated to her a letter which was to be addressed to himself. The letter said:

"As I feel that my work is not up to the standard necessary for success in our business, I offer you my resignation to take effect immediately."

The girl was instructed to write the letter and place it among the others that afternoon on the sales manager's desk. She was under no circumstances to tell him about it.

The stenographer followed instructions. The sales manager signed all his letters without reading them, this one included.

Next day the executive called in the sales manager and told him that while in some ways he regretted to lose him he felt that, in view of his letter, he would have to accept his resignation.

The sales manager asked what it was all about, declaring he had not the least intention of resigning.

Whereupon the executive handed him the letter and asked: "Is this your signature?"

It was; and the resignation was accepted.

—Told by Arthur C. Kemble and reported by The Little Schoolmaster in Printers' Ink.

The Board Sits In

Do your board members attend the meetings of your staff? They do at the Hartford Visiting Nurse Association, of which Harriet Leck is director. At each of the weekly staff meetings two members of the board, in rotation, are required to be present. In addition to discussion of staff problems, there is usually an outside speaker who talks on a professional or a background subject. In this way the board participates in the educational program of the agency and at the same time keeps closely in touch with its problems. Student nurses also attend the staff meetings.

Using Form Paragraphs

Are you making sufficient use of form paragraphs (not form letters) in answering questions or complaints which tend to be a good deal the same? A simple way is to go through correspondence on the subject, pick out the paragraphs which best exemplify the answers to the various points which may be raised, and then tell your stenographer to use paragraph 1, paragraph 4, paragraph 17 and so forth. In that way special dictation can be given to cover unique points and form paragraphs used to cover those points which are alerady covered in previous correspondence.

Great saving, for example, has been made by the Community Fund of St. Louis in using form paragraphs to apprise its member agencies of their budgetary appropriations. In many agencies special conditions have to be made regarding the appropriation. These paragraphs are separately dictated, but form paragraphs are used for the other phases of the letter which cover such matters as general conditions affecting increases in budget, decreases in budget, etc. The form paragraph thus provides the best possible answers to questions which are frequently asked, saves time in dictating and yet allows for complete individuality where necessary in the handling of correspondence.

Laird's Book

We are glad to commend Increasing Personal Efficiency by Donald A. Laird, associate professor of psychology, Colgate University, published by Harper & Brothers. We found especially interesting the suggested questions for personal application at the end of each chapter, as well as the personal inventory tests at the end of the book. It ought to pay almost any one to buy the book.

Buy Them in Strips

3 x 5 tickler slips in strips of nine with perforations between the slips have proved a convenient and time-saving device in copying memoranda or names where the information is desired on separate slips. Having the ticklers in strips eliminates the necessity of putting in and taking out the paper each time, and the perforations serve as a guide in gauging the size of the slip. These are bought at the very low price of 32 cents per thousand. Gummed labels may also be bought in strips with perforations between each two labels.

When Selecting Equipment

We commend to a social agency which buys a considerable amount of office equipment during the year or to a council of social agencies which advises its members on equipment, an annual subscription to The Business Machines and Equipment Digest, published by the Equipment Research Corporation, Adams-Franklin Building, Chicago. This corporation is not a business concern but a cooperative association of business executives.

The Digest is a book of 1,460 pages, in loose-leaf form, supplying complete information and analyses on every conceivable kind and type of machine and equipment designed for economical business administration, and a monthly supplement service which keeps the service up to date by advising of any changes in style or price of present devices or introduction of new ones. It includes also a monthly survey and report service based on current investigation providing intimate detailed knowledge of existing management methods and successful equipment installations and operations by all types of business concerns and their several departments.

A typical instance of its value to the writer personally is that he was considering the question of what would be the best addressing-machine installation for a community chest. The presentation of the advantages of the various kinds of addressing-machines as given in this digest gave conclusive proof regarding the kind best suited to the particular purpose we were considering. It is of inestimable value both to be able to select the best system and also to be sure that that selection was the best which could have been made. The subscription price of $15 a year seems low considering the value of the benefits to be derived.

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

THE National Tb. Association is holding its twenty-fifth birthday party at Atlantic City the week of May 27. Guests of honor at a big dinner on May 28 will be 121 of the 197 founders, who have survived the War, the tubercle bacillus and other hazards of early twentieth-century life. . . . Of seven laymen among the founders one, Elwell Stockdale of White Haven, Pennsylvania, is dead, while six are living, Edward T. Devine and Paul Kennaday of New York, Alexander Heron Davisson and James M. Willcox of Philadelphia, Irving Fisher of New Haven and Frederick L. Hoffman of Newark. . . . While of the physicians, seventy-five have died or cannot be found by the national association. . . . That makes doctoring look like an extra-hazardous occupation. . . . And we'd like to find out about the apple-eating habits of those hardy laymen. . . . There'll be an historical exhibit, with relics such as the horrific educational banners that sired our modern posters, and some early publicity that reads like old English on a tombstone. . . . Further details and a hearty welcome from Philip P. Jacobs, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, who almost gets under the wire as a founder but is bearing up something noble. . . .

LEE K. FRANKEL had a birthday, too, after twenty strenuous years in the Metropolitan Life. All the Metropolitan girls were there—and only the Dublin statistical department knows how many Metropolitan girls there are—and lots of friends, admiring the aforementioned girls, as who wouldn't? . . . The birthday cake came from the famous restaurant, with a proper balance of candles, gimcracks and vitamines. . . . One guest, envying Dr. Frankel's boyish figure, speculated wistfully as to whether he had kept it by reading Metropolitan pamphlets on diet. . . . Many happy returns, say we. . . . Especially if there are cakes. . . .

President Hoover got to Washington at just the right time, for Elwood Street put over the first campaign of the brand new Community Chest with a cool hundred thousand dollars more than his budget. . . . Now if a beggar knocks at the kitchen door of the White House, Mrs. Hoover can send him to the Chest office with a clear conscience. . . . Elwood has bought a house and settled down in Washington to stay. . . . He could give the President a tip on how to keep fit, for he still hustles out in the morning and runs a mile before breakfast just as he did in Cleveland and New York and Louisville and St. Louis. . . . We quite like the idea of Mr. Hoover having a little morning run. . . . And it would add a human touch to the Supreme Court—and where is it more needed?—if Justice Taft should sprint down Pennsylvania Avenue in running pants. . . . But probably that's too much to expect. . . .

WHEN the postman blew his whistle early of a St. Valentine's morning, a distinguished member of The Survey staff dashed downstairs—and received the valentine below. . . . She's certain, she is, that she knows who sent it, and to prove her point the poor fish sent it around The Survey office. . . . And the office rose with a cheer and declared that while the pome may be a bit dubious, the picture looks like her. . . . Any reader who guesses it right and sends the solution addressed to The Poor Fish Contest, c/o The Survey, will receive a letter from a lady and a stick of chewing-gum. . . . The flavor lasts. . . .

Get Down to Business!

You chew your gum and flirt all day,
For real work you're too tired.
Unless you mend your idle way
You'll pretty soon get fired.

George J. Hecht, editor and publisher of Better Times, and George J. Hecht, editor and publisher of CHILDREN, The MAGAZINE for Parents, now called Children, The PARENTS' MAGAZINE, is about to publish "books for parents on the rearing of children from crib to college". . . . Probably a misprint for crib to cribbing. . . . The first book is A Doctor's Letters to Expectant Parents, by the author of Simplifying Motherhood. . . . If any lady in the audience cares to ask a question we are sure Mr. Hecht will oblige. . . . Better look around now, George, and choose the nearest exit. . . . You've opened a wide door! . . .

Thanks to our close relations with the Foreign Policy Association, we can give our readers confidential but accurate information as to the whereabouts of Leon Trotsky, ex-resident of New York and of Russia. . . . Scene, the Grand Ball Room—and grand it is—of the Hotel Astor. . . . Setting, a meeting of the F.P.A. . . . Suddenly the scene shifted to the office of the F.P.A., with the telephone ringing. . . . "Constantinople calling Mr. McDonald," said Long Distance, . . . Before a word could be gotten in edgewise, even to make sure it was a prepaid call, up spoke Trotsky himself. . . . "I have been 'listening in' to the meeting at the Astor and want to take advantage of the offer of the chairman to have questions telephoned into the office, relayed by him and answers given at once over the radio. . . . Please ask him if it is safe for me to return to Russia. . . . No, I don't want any of the other speakers to answer my question. Mr. McDonald always knows best. I will listen here at my radio in Constantinople". . . . A sudden disconnection. . . . Now, perhaps that's drawing a wee bit on our imagination. . . . But did you know that you can call Lexington 2523 during any F.P.A. luncheon and have any question pertinent to the subject of the afternoon answered P.D.Q. over the radio? . . . That's what we call service. . . .

The February issue of The Family (130 East 22 Street, New York) has been prepared in honor of Mary E. Richmond, "the pioneer of the family case-work field and the inspiration of case workers the world over." There has been no attempt to give a full and rounded picture of her life; some of her friends have simply given a picture of her as they knew her, reflecting the variety of her interests and the many phases of her influence. . . . Another esteemed contemporary, the News Letter of the Alumni Association of the New York School of Social Work, announces that two members of the school's faculty, M. Antoinette Cannon and Gordon Hamilton, have begun books "dealing with some of the most pressing problems in the methods and philosophy of social-work treatment;" and that an all-day conference of alumni and faculty is to be held in New York, probably on March 28. . . . Katherine Z. Wells Whipple is chairman of the organization committee, and the program will center on future aspects of social work. . . . The school announces a number of fellowships running from $1,200 to $1,210. . . . There's nothing in the announcement to indicate what the extra $10 is for, but as it appertains to a fellowship offered by the alumni association it may be a hard-headed scheme to make sure that this fel-

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low pays his dues. . . . April 9 is the last day for filing applications. . . . And the News Bulletin of the New York A.I.C.P. bursts into mimeographing with this: "To whom it may concern: Names are being sent to Miss Page, New York Dispensary, for conference time in her Obesity Clinic. . . . No weights will be published unless by request." . . . As man to woman, we put it to you, Miss Page, where do you stand in the war between sweets and Luckies? . . . And speaking of contemporaries, this simply made our ears burn: "I have subscribed to many magazines in the last fifteen years, but Atlantic Monthly, Living Age, American Journal of Nursing, Public Health Nurse and the rest stacked up in piles unread. 'I never had the time,' etc. But at last I have got hold of a magazine I read when I *haven't* got time, and that's The Survey. So I send you not only my check but my hearty good-will." . . . It is from Dorothea M. Hughes, R.N., whose marvelous address of The Ark, Salonica, Greece, is to be changed in May to the more marvelous Prospectville, Pennsylvania. . . .

Just around our corner there's a little group of serious-minded publicitors who are all set to make everybody hereabouts so "California-minded" they'll just naturally have to beat it out to the National Conference of Social Work in San Francisco the end (other end) of June. . . . Their latest scheme is to catch a tableful of innocents at lunch and offer a prize of a piece of pie to any one who can pronounce correctly a list of California place names, such as LaJolla, Mojave, Tia Juana and the likes. . . . All right, Evart, we'll bite on the pie. . . . We pronounce 'em the way they were learned at the knee of Anna F. Cobb, *selig*, who taught geography once on a time in the Kalamazoo public schools. . . . Miss Cobb had a sturdy belief that geography should be taught by those who had an itemized knowledge of the surface of the jolly old earth, and without too much regard for the queer ways that foreigners say their words. . . . Yes, she and we said Ar-*kan*-sas. . . . So that'll give you an idea of how we say San Joaquim. . . . Or spell it, for that matter. . . . Now we'll ask you another. . . . How do you pronounce California? The way we do? Or the way the Forty-niners did? . . . And was Eugene O'Neill right in the way he resurrected it in Desire Under the Elms? . . . You'll remember his Yankee farmers gave it five evenly accented syllables, thus: *Cal* as in Coolidge, *i* as in eye, *for* as in for, *ni* as in nighty, *a* as in eight. . . . Do we get the pie? Thanks. Make it pumpkin. . . . But that's *not* the way Miss Cobb pronounced pumpkin. . . .

If, after the National Conference, you would leap from crag to crag, or bore a hole in the Pacific and angle for a whiffenpoof, let the Committee on Vacations help you. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Max Stearn, the committee has been organized with headquarters in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco. That is where the California State Conference now holds forth, and the advance parts of the National Conference. . . . The Vacation Committee will tell you whether you need a vacation, where to find one that will match your complexion, and how much it will cost you. . . . This is a real service, for, in order to get the tourist rate on the railroads from the East, you must decide before you buy your ticket what your return route will be. The return date limit is October 31, and the tickets go on sale May 15—four and a half months in which to roam about the coast, climb a mountain, swim a channel, run up to Alaska for Sunday dinner, or just set. . . . Whatever you want, the committee will give you personalized information ahead of time. . . . There is still room on the special train of the California '29 Club, but there may not be if you wait too long. The train leaves New York the evening of June 18 and stops at several cities to pick up treasure-seekers bound for the conference. . . . Write for details to the California '29 Club, care of The Survey, 112 East 19 Street, New York. . . . "We have all the problems associated with human weaknesses. . . . We are looking forward to having you with us." Thanks, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, we'll pack our little weakness in our old kit bag and bring it along. . . . No, Mary, the California '29 Club train will not be known as the Gold-Diggers Special. . . . One of the kindred groups, radios Anita Eldridge, announces that special excursions are being arranged to the Yosemite and other places in the Sierras. But the stenographer had her own ideas and typed it: "Special excursions are being arranged to cemeteries and other places in the Sierras. . . ." Kindred group? Yes, kindred to the dust. . . . Helen Pigeon is going to the National Conference across country, returning by way of the Panama Canal. . . . Just a flying trip. . . .

George L. Warren, who became director of the American Branch of the International Migration Service in December, has been engaged in social work for a number of years. During the last two years of his college course at Harvard he acted as secretary of the Joint Department for Helping Homeless Men, maintained by the Boston Provident Association and the Associated Charities. In 1912 he became district secretary of the Charleston District of the Associated Charities, and in 1916 left Boston to become general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Bridgeport, Connecticut. . . .In 1919 he became personnel director of the Warner Brothers Company, continuing his interest in social work as a volunteer with the Bridgeport C.O.S., the Red Cross, the Community Chest, and the Council of Social Agencies. He lives in Fairfield, Connecticut, where he was also instrumental in organizing the Family Welfare Society. . . .

Greetings to the lady friend who inquired if one had to call at the office in a red dress in order to get into Gossip. . . . The answer is yes and no. . . . It doesn't have to be red. . . .

The Log of Joanna Colcord

THE post of director of the Charity Organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation, left vacant by the death of Mary E. Richmond, has been filled by the appointment of Joanna C. Colcord, of Minneapolis, who will take up her duties next summer. The story of her childhood on the sea and of the way she blew into the port of social work, as told here by herself, will stir the pulse of every reader of this page of The Survey, be he sailorman or landlubber.

MY father, Lincoln A. Colcord, and my mother, Jennie (Sweetser), were both born in Searsport, Maine. All of my family lines that I have been able to trace back for ten or more generations go back to England, and all the other names are English, so I conclude that there is little if any admixture of other blood. My mother's people came to Maine from Massachusetts when the region was first settled, and the founder in America of my father's family (Edward Colcord, 1608-1681), came to this country in 1689 and settled in New Hampshire, where he was one of the pioneers. In Maine, they were farmers and seafarers—mostly the latter; and when my paternal grandfather died, my father, then seventeen, turned naturally to the sea.

In 1881, when he was twenty-three, he got his first command, and he and my mother were married and went to sea in the bark Charlotte A. Littlefield. I was born on March 18, 1882, on the passage from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Yokohama, about forty miles northwest of the island of New Caledonia in the South Pacific. My brother was born on the homeward voyage, about eighteen months later, and for the next six years we children and my mother stayed on shore. I made a second voyage when I was eight, in the barkentine Clara McGilvery, to Rosario in the Argentine, where I got dysentery and nearly died.

Three years later, the whole family embarked on another vessel, the bark Harvard, in which we made two short voyages to South America and another to China. In 1895 we all went on a long voyage to South America, Australia, Peru, Puget Sound, Mexico and back to the Sound, where my mother and we children left the ship and came home overland. In 1897-9, I made two voyages to Hongkong with my mother and father in the ship State of Maine. Then my father "went into steam" as the saying was; and since the masters of steamers are not permitted to take their families, we had perforce to stay on shore.

My education went on at sea without interruption, except that the times in port were the holidays, rather than the regular seasons. My parents consulted with the teachers and got the books which were being used in the home schools. I cannot remember that we were ever behind the others in our spells of schooling ashore.

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We were *living* geography; we were accustomed to the use of mathematics, which, in the form of navigation, are a part of life at sea, and our general reading was so wide, if undirected, that English was the least of our troubles. When I came to highschool years, the sciences were somewhat difficult, owing to the lack of laboratory appliances; but I graduated with my class, although the examination papers had to be sent out to Hongkong, and mailed back from there.

I taught a rural school for a year, spent another year tutoring for college, and entered the University of Maine in 1902. I majored in chemistry and minored in German; and during my sophomore year left college and got a job in a chemical factory in Boston. I returned and completed the three years' work in two years, graduating with honors in biological chemistry in 1906. My instructor in German was the late Orlando F. Lewis, who had come under the influence of Josiah Strong and was even then preparing to leave teaching and enter social work. He used to urge me not to waste time on chemistry, but to enter this new profession at the beginning; but I was obdurate, and spent the three years following graduation as chemist at the Maine State Agricultural Experiment Station, working mostly on experiments in nutrition. I took my master's degree in 1909, still in biological chemistry.

These were, however, restless and dissatisfied years. I saw little future for a woman in applied science; and though I began to realize that I was more interested in people than in things, I did not think I liked teaching. On account of illness in the family, it became necessary for me to give up my work and go home, where I taught for a year in the highschool there; then, early in 1910, my mother and I went for the winter to a little railroad settlement on the west coast of Mexico, where my father's steamer was running.

This taste of travel and new things made me very unwilling to return to my former work; and while in this condition of unrest, I dropped in on my way back through New York in the early summer of 1910 to see my old instructor, Dr. Lewis. He was then teaching in the old School of Philanthropy. He renewed his advice to go into social work, and this time it seemed a desirable way out; so I entered there in the fall of the same year. The course in case work, given by Mary E. Richmond, proved to be the deciding factor in my choice of a profession, and I entered the employ of the New York Charity Organization Society in July, 1911, as assistant secretary of Riverside District under the late Johanne Bojesen. The next year I was appointed district secretary of Greenwich District, and two years later came to the Central Office as assistant superintendent of district work. Frank J. Bruno, at that time superintendent, left that same fall, and I succeeded him, my immediate superior at that time being W. Frank Persons. The winter of 1914-15 was a terrible one of industrial disorganization and unemployment due to the outbreak of the War. Mr. Bruno had begun the reorganization of the districts, but much remained to be done; and the districts and their inexperienced superintendent passed through a baptism of fire that winter!

In the spring of 1917, with the entrance of this country into the War, Mr. Persons was drawn into the work of the Red Cross, and the executive management of the society passed into the hands of three young departmental heads—Barry Smith, financial secretary, Karl deSchweinitz, in charge of publicity, and myself. It was understood between us that mine was to be the deciding vote; but the situation never arose in which it had to be cast, and the strange three-headed organization went on without difficulty till the time when, nearly two years later, Mr. Persons definitely resigned and Lawson Purdy succeeded him as general secretary.

In 1920, I secured a leave of absence for one year and went to the Virgin Islands as field representative for the Red Cross. These islands had become the property of the United States during the War, and the Red Cross had completed a survey of the social needs which the Red Cross might supply through the peace-time program of its Insular and Foreign Division. During my stay, a chapter organization was set up, a successful rollcall held, a program of school nursing instituted in the public schools, and three libraries equipped and opened with the cooperation of the American Library Association. Owing to the inelastic nature of the naval government and the rapid changes of its personnel, there were many problems encountered and delicate situations to be met which do not ordinarily fall to the lot of the social worker. Although the stage was a miniature one, the performance was a liberal education in diplomacy; and only the staunch backing of the I. and F. Division, of which Howard Knight was director during the most troublous times, made it possible to push through to a successful conclusion. I am happy to say that the work has continued and grown since my time in the islands.

In 1925 I was offered and accepted the general secretaryship of the Minnesota Family Welfare Association, which I have held up to the present.

I have published two books, one a study of family desertion prepared at the instance of Miss Richmond and published in 1918 by the Russell Sage Foundation, entitled Broken Homes, and one in the field of folk-songs, a collection of sailors' songs called Roll and Go, published by Bobbs-Merrill in 1924. There have been a number of articles of mine in The Family, The Survey, and similar magazines. I am at present a member of the executive committees of the National Conferences of Social Work and the American Association of Social Workers, and president of the Minnesota State Conference of Social Work.

1929 Circuit Riding

By J. D. K.

TO take the static out of a state conference, shut off the loud speaker and eliminate the hot air. As the Pennsylvania Conference on social welfare is now organized, there are sixty seconds of learning to the square minute. Frank D. Preston, the efficient secretary, saw to it that there were enough square minutes to go around. In the mornings, eleven institutes with twenty-five social workers in each; and for two hundred others, an open forum. In the afternoon, seventeen round tables, each small enough to permit group discussion. The only oratory was in the evening, and this year it was less soporific than usual. Aaron M. Lopez, the president, knew what he wanted to say, said it, and stopped. He is known as Marriage Laws Lopez, because he started out six years ago to suggest that twelve years for a girl and fourteen for a boy is a shade too early in life for the holy bonds. Through his efforts the limits have been raised to fourteen and sixteen!

Speaking of ages, while the mental age of the Pennsylvania conference is well advanced, the chronological age is delightfully young. It is essentially a conference of young people, who are impatient of being talked at, who want to ask questions and discuss. And it is a conference committed to pulchritude, which isn't at all unpleasant; nor is it wholly unappreciated, for two men, outside of the officers, dressed for dinner. Isn't it about time for this to become a custom—not only the pulchritude of the women, but also the smart appearance of the men? There is no virtue in a baggy trouser.

Elwood Street was there as an institute leader; and Augusta; but the rest of the family had been lined up, in a column of squads, and assigned the task of running the home. Elwood drove up from Washington in his Buick. He says that social workers shouldn't splurge on Packards, which shows self-restraint when you realize that the Washington chest has exceeded its goal by $118,000.

Mary Swain Routzahn led two round tables, and Ralph Hurlin had a go at hurlin' statistics. (That from Mrs. John M. Glenn, who spoke at the family-welfare dinner.)

No conference is complete without a fight. Pennsylvanians turn to politics as readily as Californians to scenery. In the first morning forum, somebody asked what part, if any, a social worker should take in political campaigns and legislative fights. It took all Kenneth Pray's presiding genius to shut off the discussion in time for luncheon; and the following morning they were at it again.

You may have seen a book-store advertisement in which one man asks another what he shall give his best girl for Christmas. "Why not give her a book?" "She has a book." One social worker, after seven years on the job, came to The Survey book table and bought a book (Karl DeSchweinitz's Art of Helping People Out of Trouble).

While everybody (*Cont. on page* 826)

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COMMUNICATIONS

Children's Institutions

To the Editor: It would be difficult to find an article in which the conclusions so completely contradict the premise as do Dr. Reeder's in his suggestions for a possible use for child-caring institutions [The Place of Children's Institutions, The Survey of January 15]. After announcing as his thesis that a proper plan of child care should consider nothing but the needs of the child, he proceeds to recommend placements based on the social status of parents, the educational deficiencies of a community, economic stress, parental matrimonial possibilities and numerous other factors. One need only examine the conditions Dr. Reeder cites as indicating the need of institutional care to realize how completely he has departed from his original premise.

The first type of case he suggests is predicated on the advantages of keeping children of the same family together. Why he should think an institution is essential for this is beyond understanding. Frequently one finds, in a large family, children either above or below institutional age; to place only the middle group in the institution brings about the very condition Dr. Reeder opposes. We in Baltimore are regularly using paid foster homes for keeping together families of four, five and even larger numbers.

In (b) and (g) Dr. Reeder suggests transferring children to institutions to give them special training or educational opportunities that he says are impossible either in their own homes or in foster homes. That children of special promise should be given the opportunity of development, and that those below average mentality should receive the special education and training they need, admits of no dispute. But why in institutions? In Baltimore we regularly provide such opportunities and special training through subsidies and "scholarships," both in the child's own home and in foster homes.

(c) Dr. Reeder states that a child with a surviving parent or close relative should be placed in an institution to keep alive the affectionate relationship. Apparently it is Dr. Reeder's idea that the way to keep alive affection is by separating those sharing it. Why not place father and child together in a paid foster home? The suggestion that the child and its parents be kept together by separation is more suitable for Alice in Wonderland than in a program of child care.

(d) "Children should be sent to institutions for study and treatment before placement in a foster home." We tried such a plan in Baltimore and discarded it, as we found the child's reaction could be studied more satisfactorily amid normal family and community contacts than in institutional surroundings.

(e) "A child should be placed in an institution if it has failed to respond to a large number of foster-home placements." Numerous transferals from one foster home to another is usually traceable to poor case-work technique in the study of the child or the selection of the home. The remedy is obvious. Poor casework produces unsatisfactory results in foster homes, institutions, or any other type of care.

(f) Dr. Reeder suggests institutions for the "almost hopeless task" of caring for motherless children. A constantly growing number of communities are keeping such families together through the use of paid "caretakers" as well as in paid foster homes. Disregarding the many other advantages of such methods, it is certainly cheaper to keep children in their own homes than to care for them in institutions.

Dr. Reeder properly emphasizes the fact that "any sound program of child welfare must be built around the family," and indicates the unwisdom of society substituting the rigid and unnatural institutional environment for the normal surroundings of the home, which he says is every child's birthright.

He takes an unassailable position when he states that "only under compelling circumstances should the institution enter the field of dependent-child care and training;" but he goes far afield in suggesting that fortuitous and remedial social and community needs constitute such "compelling circumstances." No one who has had the opportunity for observing actual practices in many communities can disagree with his indictment of "court judges, truant officers, indigent and deserting parents, empty beds and wide-flung institutional doors which combine to railroad the dependent child into institutional life." It is all the more disappointing, therefore, to find Dr. Reeder adding himself to this group, by cataloguing as a list of factors demanding admission to an institution such conditions as are mere challenges to case-work processes or those which can and should be met by stimulating community resources.

Sidney Hollander

President, Jewish Children's Society, Baltimore, Md.

To the Editor: Does Dr. Reeder in his The Place of Children's Institutions, in your January 15 Midmonthly, repudiate his "confession" of Our Orphaned Asylums in The Survey Graphic of June 1, 1925? I think not. He reaffirms his faith in the family as against the institution in strong phraseology, even though he is more compromising in his tactics. In 1925 he decreed in effect that the institution must go. And when it refused to obey, he concluded that the children's institution was immortal even though its humble contemporaries, the almshouse and the little red schoolhouse, have gone or are going the way of all flesh. On this assumption he proceeds to limit our friend to seven classes of children constituting about 90 per cent of the total available supply. Does not Dr. Reeder know that self-preservation and empty beds, if not a sound social policy, have already started our institutions on an "enlightened" program? They have not waited to be shown how to prolong their existence by the doctor.

Dr. Reeder must have experienced some difficulty in harmonizing principles with everyday practice. His classification presents a maze of contradictions and unwarranted assumptions. How will the state-wide, regional or national institution, of which there are many in this country, take care of the problems presented by classes "c" and "f"? And since large families usually include young children, how will he have the institution meet the problems in classes "a", "c" and "f" without violating the principles of "family nurture" and kinship ties? The large family presents the problem of a considerable age difference between the oldest and youngest child, and if they are eligible to the institution at the same time, which they usually are not, the younger ones will remain years after the older ones have left. Obviously too, the danger of attachment to foster parents, and the estrangement from his kindred is greater in the young child than in the older one.

Dr. Reeder entirely ignores the paid foster home, which combines the advantages of family life and the detachedness necessary in the care of children with interested kindred. A resourceful foster-home system can protect the kinship ties of children and keep large families together or in close contact with one another better than the institution.

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I disagree thoroughly with Dr. Reeder on his seventh class. Does he mean to substitute philanthropic schools for public schools on the ground of the child's poverty? Does he know about scholarship associations enabling children to remain at school instead of going to work for economic reasons? I have no objection to prep-schools for poor boys and girls past the elementary-school age, excepting that I consider that extravagant and unnecessary. The cost of educating one child in such schools is large enough to defray the expense of a moderate-sized family, including educational opportunities for all the children. Dr. Reeder's motives are fine but he errs now as he erred in 1925. Another article, Whither Institutions, is due from him in 1932.

JACOB KEPECS

Jewish Home Finding Society,
Chicago

TO THE EDITOR: I take this occasion to express my appreciation of the article by R. R. Reeder in the January 15 issue of The Survey. It seems to me this is a very impartial statement of the place which institutions should take in the general formation of the community.

It so happens that my duties at this large school are very little associated with the institutional program except that I must make a plan for the extramural care of a few children, who are, for one reason or another, discharged from the school and placed in a community with their mothers. Mooseheart Extension Service is that program which operates quite like mothers' pensions for more than a thousand children, living in their own homes with their mothers, in districts scattered through thirty-seven states, the territory of Alaska and five Canadian provinces. The supervision is reasonably close and achieved by the cooperation of local case conferences, the chairman in each case being a member of the local lodge which sponsors the family.

We find that from time to time circumstances so change that it is wise to transfer a family receiving Extension Service to resident care at the school. It must be admitted that the institution does have its place for certain children, while there are many others who will always qualify as residents in a normal community.

I shall be much interested to observe the reaction of some social workers in this country who have seen fit to express themselves as unqualifiedly opposed to the institutional plan. I wonder if, as time goes on, we shall not all learn that the broader viewpoint makes for more sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the general program of child care.

BERTHA J. SOUTHWICK

Family Supervisor
Mooseheart Extension Service,
Mooseheart, Illinois

TO THE EDITOR: Honest criticism, like confession, is good for the soul, and open discussion often clears the atmosphere. Other reactions in hearty accord with my article on The Place of Children's Institutions have been very agreeable to read, but not so stimulating as the criticisms of Messrs. Kepecs and Hollander, for which I am also grateful. To follow each of these gentlemen seriatim through the seven types of cases eligible for admission to institutions, mentioned in the original article, would unduly lengthen this reply, and lest we should be chasing one another around a circle—the family circle, since we all agree that it is the center around which all plans for the solution of child dependency must gravitate—I will touch high spots only.

A critic is prone to overstate the position which he challenges. Thus, Mr. Kepecs says that my article in 1925 decreed in effect that the "institution must go." I presume the statement to which he refers is, "As a permanent home or caretaking proposition for normal children, the orphan asylum must go out of business." His interpretation can hardly be construed as a fair inference, especially in view of the fact that in the same article I attempted to show how the "orphan asylum can be turned to magnificent account." A change in function advocated in both articles certainly does not mean going out of business. Again, Mr. Kepecs assumes that in attempting to define the scope of institution admissions I have said to all other agencies, "Keep out," whereas I have only said to institutions, "Keep within."

Apropos again of overstatement, Mr. Hollander says, "After stating as his thesis that, in a proper plan of child care, nothing but the needs of the child should be the determining factor, he proceeds to recommend placement based on the social status of the parents," etc. My statement was, "All methods must center about the child and his family rather than the means provided for his care." This certainly does not exclude other related factors, but only states what the dominant factor should be. The child is not a socially isolated being. He is the center of a network of relations, both social and kinship. Various ways and means for his welfare must function, but always with this central objective in view.

Let me call the attention of my critics to the statement preceding the proposed eligible groups for admission to institutions: "In defining the field of institution service only *broad principles* can be laid down as a basis for selecting its wards. The following types of dependent children's cases may serve to *outline* the legitimate scope of the institution."

It is fair to infer from these statements that the purpose of the article was not to lay down a rigid, water-tight-compartment classification. The wisdom of a Solomon could not do that. The circumstances of an individual case—and every case is individual—in any one of the seven groups might be such that the foster home could function better than the institution. Whenever and wherever you can solve the child problem better through foster-home care, by all means do it. But the social resources of one community may not be present in another, and always "New occasions teach new duties." One or another of the seven groups mentioned in my article may pass in whole or in part from institution to foster-home solution, depending upon the resourcefulness of the community in which the cases arise and the efficiency of the social workers. I greatly admire the courage of Mr. Hollander's position that practically any case of dependency is but a "mere challenge" to case-work processes and community resources for a solution other than institutional. However, most child-welfare workers have not yet been able to wave the magic wand of foster-home care so successfully as Mr. Hollander seems to have done. In the meantime, children's institutions will go on doing business at the old stand when the "grasses on our graves have forty years been growing." Our chief concern should be to see that they do the right kind of business.

In the case of motherless children, he says, "Why should not father and child be placed together in a foster home?" (Suppose there are several children.) By all means do it this way *if you can* and *if it will work*. "I can call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?" As stated in my article, I regard this group as the largest and their situation the most helpless the institution has to deal with. If Mr. Hollander has demonstrated that widowers with their children can successfully be provided for in foster-home care, as he apparently claims to have done, it is the greatest social-welfare triumph ever achieved. He is entitled to ring in a new and up-to-date version of the Scripture definition of religion: "Visit the widowers with their orphans in foster-home care and keep the situation unspotted from the world."

Again Mr. Hollander seems to have discovered a case-work technique which so unerringly selects foster homes as to obviate the replacing of children. This is another great secret which child-placing agencies would be truly grateful to have revealed.

(*Continued on page* 827)

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(*Cont. from page* 823) was polite and didn't mention witchcraft, the state capitol, just across from conference headquarters, recalled one sidelight on the gentle art of grafting. In front of the entrance are two beautiful groups of heroic figures. A cleaner was given the contract at $2,000 to restore them to their pristine purity. He erected screens behind which to work. When the screens were removed the statues were little cleaner than before. So the janitor of the building took a scrubbing brush and some soap and made them nice and clean in a few hours.

CASE work principles ran through the discussions of the Georgia Conference on Social Work. Gertrude Vaile led off, with two hundred others in full cry. It was a discussion conference throughout—Dean Lathrop on the church and social work, Ed Cavin, who is heading up the American Legion child-welfare program in Georgia, Josephine Brown on community organization, Frank Miller on community chests, and one Kenderdine on publicity—with Judge Hoffman breathing fire at the final luncheon.

Two (count 'em) laymen took a night's ride to Savannah to preside at group meetings—and such laymen! Horace Russell, a young lawyer, is president of the Family Welfare Society of Atlanta. His audience was slow in gathering so he used an awkward fifteen minutes in this manner: "You nice-looking lady by the pillar; will you introduce yourself please? Do you know that handsome man three seats ahead of you? Will you introduce yourself to him please, and then introduce him to the rest of us?" And so forth. It's a neat trick, if you have the manner for it.

The other young layman was Mark Etheridge, editor of the Macon Telegraph and president of the Georgia Press Association. He told the best story we've heard in a dog's age. If Gene Lies doesn't hear it first, we'll use it ourselves.

With two such interesting young men on the program one could almost forgive the welcoming mayor for referring to "uplift work." Maybe he thought it should be when it includes a social worker by the name of Stone Crane. Stonewall Jackson Crane is on the staff of the state welfare department.

Something ought to be done about mayors; Congress ought to pass a law about them and not let them run around loose. It's a big day when one of them finds out enough about social work or public health to make a speech on the subject. Yet most of them try. Why not merely point out that the local skyscrapers if laid end to end would please everybody? Now, the Hon. Walter E. Batterson, mayor of Hartford, really said something when he welcomed the state nurses' association, something more than the glory of being a woman and the beauty of service to mankind.

The Community Courier of St. Louis almost bursts into song over the arrival of Robert W. Kelso. It appears that Brother Kelso left his desk at the Boston Council of Social Agencies on a Saturday, arrived at his desk as director of Community Fund and Community Council of St. Louis on a Monday, and put in the time between reading proofs on his new book Poverty, shortly to be issued by Longmans, Green. That's fine. . . . Presently the middle-westerners who talk about hustle will get it through their heads how us easterners do it!

Elections and Appointments

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, appointed director National Park Service, Department of Interior, succeeding Stephen T. Mather.

ISABEL ANDERSON, now director, Veterans Hospital, Boise, Idaho, succeeding Mrs. I. Lawrie Cahoon, resigned.

ARETA AUGUSTINE, now on staff, St. Louis Provident Assn., St. Louis, Mo.

ARTHUR D. BALDWIN, as president of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, succeeding Cleaveland R. Cross.

DR. MARSHALL C. BALFOUR, assigned to New York office, International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation, succeeding Dr. Charles N. Leach.

MARGARET BARNERD, now with American Red Cross, Los Angeles, succeeding Margaret Gilbert.

LOUISE B. BLACKHAM, formerly on staff, Research Bureau of the Welfare Council, New York, now supervisor, girl's work, Westchester County Recreation Commission, White Plains, N. Y.

DOROTHY BONAR, formerly nutritionist, Letcher County Chapter, A.R.C., Whitesburg, Ky., now with Fayette County Chapter, Connersville, Ind.

FLORENCE D. CAMERON, appointed social worker, U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., succeeding Florence Martin, resigned.

MISS FRANK CLAWSON, formerly with Family Welfare Society, Queens, now full-time case worker, St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

ELEANOR G. COIT, formerly with National Board, Y. W. C. A., now with department on resident summer schools, Women Workers in Industry, 218 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

RUTH WHITE COLTON, formerly field secretary, National Child Welfare Assn., now director State Bureau of Character Education, Hartford, Conn.

L. E. CREIGHTON, director, Public Charities Assn. of Penn., appointed president, Beaver County Community Chest.

CAMILLE DAVIED, formerly editor, Girl Scout magazine, appointed managing editor, The American Sketch.

THOMAS DEVINE, formerly executive secretary, Memphis Community Fund, now executive secretary, Jacksonville Community Chest Assn.

DR. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, formerly medical field secretary, National Tuberculosis Association, now superintendent and medical director Sunnyside, Marion County, Ind.

FRANCES DUFFY, formerly with United Charities, Norfolk, Va., now with N. Y. Catholic Charities.

ALICE L. DULIN, appointed director, Red Cross service, U. S. veterans Hospital, Outwood, Ky.

MARY G. ELLETT, appointed Red Cross hospital worker, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., succeeding Miss Gueydan.

HERBERT EVERSON, elected executive secretary, National Conference on State Parks, succeeding Beatrice Ward Nelson.

NELL FINDLEY, now manager, Honolulu Social Service Bureau.

SYBIL FOSTER, formerly psychiatric social worker, Habit Clinic, Boston, Mass., now educational secretary, Mass. Society for Mental Hygiene, Boston.

ANNIE KATE GILBERT, appointed national executive, Girl Reserves, the junior "Y" group.

MARY E. GILBERT has returned to her post as assistant head resident of Hiram House, Cleveland, after a four-months trip to Japan, China and Korea.

SYLVIA HARRIS, formerly with Institute for Crippled and Disabled, now with Family Service Society, Louisville, Ky.

IVA B. HARTMAN, for ten years in tuberculosis work with Bellevue Hospital, New York, and Trudeau Sanatorium, appointed superintendent, new Rock County Sanatorium.

DORIS HOWARD, formerly director, Veterans Hospital, Tucson, Ariz., now director, Red Cross Service, Veterans Hospital, Walla Walla, Wash., succeeding Emme Fish.

WORTH L. HOWARD, for five years accountant consultant, Welfare Federation, Cleveland, Ohio, appointed director of service, new Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARY RANDOLPH HUGHES, formerly case worker, National Soldiers Home, Sawtelle, appointed to staff, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.

JOHN IHLDER, formerly with U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia Housing Assn. and Nat'l. Housing Assn., appointed executive director of the recently organized Pittsburgh Housing Assn.

ALBERT J. KENNEDY, formerly with South End House, Boston, now head worker, University Settlement, succeeding Walter Leo Sullivan.

DR. EDWARD L. KEYES, N. Y., recently elected president, American Social Hygiene Assn.

EDITH MERRY, appointed assistant secretary, (Bushwick) Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

BENJAMIN W. MOORE, appointed judge, Children's Court, Westchester County, N. Y.

MADELEINE MOORE, formerly research secretary, New York C.O.S., now extension secretary, Family Welfare Society, Queens.

M. NORENE MUNZ, appointed financial secretary, National Child Welfare Assn., succeeding M. Gertrude Browne.

DR. CHARLES A. NEAL, formerly health commissioner, Hamilton County General Health District, now state director of health, succeeding Dr. John E. Monger.

MARJORIE PARSONS, appointed to Bedford staff, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

WARREN D. PIERCE, formerly with Boys' Work Department, west side Y. M. C. A., New York, appointed director of promotion, Boys' Club Federation, N. Y C

MAUDE PITTENGER, now on staff, St. Louis Provident Assn., St. Louis, Mo.

(*Continued on page* 829)

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(*Continued from page* 825) Let us have all these finer fruits of expert service in foster-home placing brought into the open, and furthermore, if the seven types of institution cases mentioned in the original article can be reduced in number in favor of the foster-home solution, by all means let us do it. And let there be no occasion for rivalry in our great responsibility for the dependent child. Institutions and placing agencies should cooperate and supplement each the other's program. The problem is too serious and the material we are dealing with is too precious for conflicts. Let us look at the situation steadily and see it whole.

R. R. REEDER

Director, The Marsh Foundation School
Van Wert, Ohio

Madame Breshkovsky at Eighty-five

TO THE EDITOR: Catherine Breshkovsky, "the Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," was eighty-five on January 26. Her friends had arranged, without her knowledge, to celebrate the day; and she received many letters and telegrams, from many different parts of the world.

Madame Breshkovsky twice visited America, and has very warm friends here. A nobleman's daughter, from her childhood she longed to help the peasants, and as a little girl would give away her warm clothes to the shivering peasant children. Later she became a revolutionist and spent many years in prison and in Siberia. Everywhere she was a center of courage and cheer to the other exiles. George Kennan, who saw her in a tiny village just under the Arctic Circle, wrote: "My standards of courage, of fortitude, and of heroic self-sacrifice have been raised for all time, and raised by the hand of a woman." Many of her American friends could say the same.

When the revolution finally came, she was recalled from Siberia, and her journey home was like a royal progress. She was made head of the department of education, under the Kerensky regime, and traveled all over Russia to promote more and better schools. She always stresses the immense importance of right education for the young.

After the Bolsheviki seized power, she left the country. Unable to live in Russia because she was out of sympathy with the government, she finally settled in Prague. In Russian Carpathia, now a part of Czechoslovakia, where the people are of Russian stock, poor and ignorant but eager for education, she has founded a number of boarding-schools for poor children.

These she has maintained for eight years, chiefly with money obtained from America, and many of the girls educated in them have gone out as teachers and are doing a fine work. But the need is greater than the supply. She is always hard pressed to support her schools, and the difficulty grows greater as her physical powers grow less. Her courage never fails, but her strong body is at last giving out. She has become partially blind through cataract, and the cold and damp winter climate of Prague is very hard upon her. A post-card just received from her said her hands were so nearly frozen that she could hardly write.

It is not too late to send her birthday greetings from America. They will be just as welcome if they are received after the day. And if the friends who write will enclose a contribution, large or small, for her schools, it will make her happy. Her address is Catherine Breshkovsky, Chorvatska No. 5, Vrsovice, Chez Haselbauer, Prague, Czecholsovakia. I can forward contributions for any person who cannot conveniently send money abroad.

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STUDENTS of social legislation will be interested in this exposition of the fundamental principles which should underlie public relief for the blind.

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AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.— 125 East 46th Street, New York. Promotes the creation of new agencies for the blind and assists established organizations to expand their activities. Conducts studies in such fields as education, employment and relief of the blind. Supported by voluntary contribution. M. C. Migel, President; Charles B. Hayes, Director of Information; Robert B. Irwin, Director of Research.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION— Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATON— 370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

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Let's Murder Mrs. X.

LET all of us workers in every welfare field whet our pens and load our typewriters for the belated laying-low of Mrs. X, Mr. A, Miss B, and those other Alphabeticals who've been dehumanizing pamphlets, letters, bulletins, circulars and annual reports these many years!

Let's sharpen our sense of values, and wade into the gory work of annihilating this tribe of nonentities which has made tons of our pleas and publicity as appealing as an algebraic formula.

Regardless of time, place or circumstance, let's kill off forever these staring initials that stifle the pulling power of even the most gripping stories of human interest.

Let's show the public, which supports our work, that we can at least match the minds which name Pullman cars and freight and passenger trains. If necessary, let's expel from our ranks those who cannot coin suitable substitutes for Mr. G., Mrs. T., and Miss R.

If a majority of us objects to murder, lets seek relief more peaceably.

—Leigh Mitchell Hedges, in Bulletin of Child Welfare League of America.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS— Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, General Secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, Miss Helen A. Davis, Associate Secretaries; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for advisory work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 103 American secretaries at work in 16 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp.1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. (tel. Algonquin 9690). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in cooperation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin" monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK— Porter R. Lee, president, New York, N. Y.; Howard R. Knight, sec'y, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, O. The conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Conference will be held in San Francisco, California, from June 26th to July 3rd, 1929. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS—Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs, President. Mrs. A. C. Watkins, Executive Secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. To develop cooperation between home and school, and an informed public opinion which will secure highest advantages for all children.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN— Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary, 2109 Broadway, New York City. Program covers twelve departments in religious, educational, civic and legislative work, peace and social service. Official publication: "The Jewish Woman."

Department of Immigrant Aid and Immigrant Education, 799 Broadway, New York City. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls. Maintains Bureau of International Service. Quarterly bulletin, "The Immigrant." Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Chairman; Cecilia Razovsky, Sec'y.

Department of Farm and Rural Work, Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Chairman, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City. Program of education, recreation, religious instruction and social service work for rural communities.

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NATIONAL HEALTH CIRCLE FOR COLORED PEOPLE, Inc.—370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President; Dr. Jesse E. Mooreland, Pres.; Dr. George C. Booth, Treasurer; Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary.

To organize public opinion and support for health work among colored people.
To create and stimulate health consciousness and responsibility among the colored people in their own health problems.
To recruit, help educate and place young colored women in public health work.
Work supported by memberships and voluntary contributions.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Mrs. Anne L. Hansen, President. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magaziue: *The Public Health Nurse.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS — Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Rover, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTITUTION EXECUTIVES AND OTHER WORKERS—At the Children's Village, Dobbs-Ferry-on-Hudson, New York. To furnish adequate training to properly qualified people wishing to engage in, or already engaged in, institution work. Provides opportunity for carefully guided study in all phases of institution management and activities. Aims to furnish a trained personnel for child caring Institutions. The first and only school of its kind in the country. For further information address Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Eugene L. Opie, president; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "Journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION— Mrs. Ella A. Boole president; Headquarters, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. To secure effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, to advance the welfare of the American people through the department of Child Welfare, Economics of Prohibition, Social Morality, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Racial Groups, and other allied fields of endeavor. Official publication: "The Union Signal" published at Headquarters.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA— Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer; 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA — 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization. Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, principal; W. H. Carter, treasurer; A. L. Holsey, secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

THE WOMEN'S FOUNDATION FOR HEALTH, Inc.— 370 Seventh Ave., New York. Lenna M. Means, M.D., Med. Dir. To create, among the apparently well, an individual and community health consciousness by interpreting the technique of the health examination and a definitely prescribed health building program with Positive Health as the ultimate goal. Official Text: Handbook on Positive Health, $1.50. Courses in Good Body Mechanics adapted to group and individual needs.

WORKER'S EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA— A cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 476 West 24th Street, New York City. Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary.

(*Continued from page* 826)

MARGARET PLATNER, formerly with Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, now head social service in State Hospitals, Ill. Dept of Public Welfare.

FRANK D. PRESTON, formerly with Public Charities Assn., Pa., appointed general secretary, Home Society, Richmond, Va.

MRS. FRANK D. PRESTON, district superintendent, Associated Charities, Pittsburgh, goes to Richmond with husband.

DOROTHY THOMPSON REEDER, formerly secretary, Junior Red Cross, Pasadena, Calif., appointed recreation worker U. S. Veterans Hospital, San Fernando, Calif.

FRANCES REID, appointed to Bedford district office, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

MARY M. RICHARDSON, formerly with Providence District Nursing Assn., appointed directress of nurses, Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, N. Y.

REV. RALPH M. SOCKMAN, elected president, Greater N. Y. Federation of Churches, succeeding Dr. Daniel A. Poling.

SAMUEL S. SOLENDER, formerly principal, Technical School, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, now executive director, Y. M. C. A., Washington Heights.

JOSEPHINE STARR, now head, Riverside District, C. O. S., succeeding Ada Rankin.

HAROLD R. STEVENSON, formerly with Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, now on publicity staff, Community Fund, Cleveland, O.

J. G. SULLIVAN, formerly with U. S. Revenue Department, now superintendent, Queensboro, S. P. C. C.

MARGUERITE L. SWETT, appointed Red Cross recreation worker, Veterans Hospital, Portland, Ore.

EDGAR SYDENSTRICKER, appointed director of research, Milbank Memorial Fund.

MARGARET WEBSTER, formerly assistant general secretary, now general secretary, Y. W. C. A., N. Y. C., succeeding Bertha M. Boody.

HOMER WICKENDEN, formerly assistant director New York Community Trust, has been appointed director of the United Hospital Fund, succeeding Minott Osborn, who becomes vice-president of the Fiscal Service Corporation of New York and Boston.

HELENA L. WILLIAMS, formerly publicity assistant, National Tuberculosis Assn., now with Wales Advertising Co.

PIERCE WILLIAMS, formerly on staff, A. C. C. C., now director of the study of Corp. Relationship to Community Welfare Service, under Nat'l Bureau of Economic Research.

EDWARD H. WILSON, formerly boys' work secretary, Y. M. C. A., Detroit, appointed executive director Columbus Hill Neighborhood Center, N. Y. C.

Resignations and Leaves

FOSKINE ANANIAN, married in December to Mugerditch Yanekian.

EMILIE BACA, Red Hood District, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, resigned.

EMILY S. BERNHEIM, resigned as executive secretary, United Neighborhood Houses.

EDWARD CAVIN, resigned as executive secretary, Florida State Board of Welfare, to organize and demonstrate child-welfare program, American Legion, Georgia.

MARIE A. FOLEY, New York Dispensary, granted indefinite leave of absence because of illness.

CHARLES P. HOUSEMAN, resigned as purchasing adviser, Chicago Council of Social Agencies.

RUTH HUDDLESON, resigned as recreation worker, U. S. Veterans Hospital, Tucson, Ariz.

DR. L. D. INSKEEP, resigned as health officer, Jackson County, Ore.

SALLY LUCAS JEAN, school consultant, Cleanliness Institute, has gone to Philippines to develop educational health program in schools.

MARIA JOHNSON, resigned as assistant to director, Nursing Service, Pacific branch, American Red Cross.

MARY A. JONES, secretary, District Nurses Assn., Fall River, Mass., resigned to take year's rest at home Claremont, N. H.

MARGARET LEAL, of New York School of Social Work, on leave of absence for six months, for a world cruise.

MARGARET MCMILLEN, executive secretary, Worcester (Mass.) Girls Club, resigned to marry George H. Powers of Washington, D. C.

J. STERLING MORAN, resigned as Red Cross field representative, Eastern area.

MINOTT A. OSBORN, resigned as general director, United Hospital Fund, N. Y., to become vice-president, Fiscal Service Corp., Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

LOUISE PETTIBONE, formerly assistant secretary, Ft. Greene District, Bureau of Charities, married Raymond Samuel Fanning.

E. BURBANK SAUL, resigned as Red Cross field representative, western Tennessee.

ANNE SIMPSON, resigned as director of health education, Marion County Child Health Demonstration, Ore., to supervise health education in teachers' colleges, northern California.

FLORENCE SYTZ, resigned as psychiatric social worker, Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, to become instructor in sociology, Tulane University, New Orleans.

Deaths

ADOLPH ENGEL, president of Charity Chest of the Fur Industry, died recently.

J. RAY JOHNSON, chief, Division of Immigrant Interpretation, Foreign Language Information Service, and editor of The Interpreter, died on December 16.

ANNA L. LANCASTER, executive secretary, Evanston Social Service Exchange, died December 26.

SISTER ANNA MICHELLA, N. Y. Foundling Hospital, died recently.

DR. JOSEEPH A. SAILER OF PHILA., formerly president, American Heart Assn., died.

DORA WENDROFF, assistant and visitor, Jewish Welfare Society, Erie, Pa., died December 9.

CHARLES A. WORDEN, scout executive, Queens Council Boy Scouts, died recently.

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MEN interested in advancing in the field of institution and social work are wanted as students in The National Training School for Institution Executives and Other Workers. See classified Ad on Page 831.

WORKERS WANTED

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The duties and typical examples of this position are as follows:

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Under general supervision, to investigate cases for temporary or permanent charitable relief or other social service; to gather and verify necessary information and compile case records and other data; to make adjustments or provide relief where possible; and to perform related work as required.

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Induction Salary—$1800 per year

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WANTED: Trained Matron for the Seattle Children's Home of Seattle. Please write stating age, experience, salary and give references. 6327 SURVEY.

HOUSEKEEPER for settlement house. Must be experienced. Room and board furnished. 6328 SURVEY.

WANTED: A superintendent, for an orthodox institution for aged, helpless and infirm Jews, housing about 150 inmates. Applicant must be an observer of orthodox Judaism. State age, previous experience, qualifications and give reference. Louis Cohen, Associated Jewish Charities, 205 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED: Head Counsellor; Jewish Girls' Camp, vicinity Philadelphia. Reply stating age, education, training, camp experience, references, salary desired. Submit photograph. 6320 SURVEY.

WANTED: EXPERIENCED CASE WORKER. Please state experience, age and remuneration desired, giving all information that will describe your qualifications. Jewish Welfare Federation, 555 East Rich Street, Columbus, Ohio

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